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VOL 79

1960





# THE *Country* GUIDE

In this issue . . .

- The Outlook for '60
- Get Your Money's Worth
- As New as the Year

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY



# CASE NEW 1960 TRACTOR LINE RATES FIRST

## • Measured by the SIX Features Farmers Rank Most Important When Selecting a Tractor

TORONTO, ONT. (*Special*)—An independent research organization recently asked 2,230 farmers, “What features do you want most in a tractor?”

Case Engineers then checked the answers against the specifications of the new 1960 Case Tractor line—and against the published specifications of competitive tractors.

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2. PRICE . . . . .	21%
3. EASE OF OPERATION . . . . .	20%
4. PRICE per HORSEPOWER . . . . .	14%
5. FORWARD SPEEDS . . . . .	12%
6. WEIGHT . . . . .	10%





# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home  
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

## In This Issue

- **BABY'S ARRIVAL** creates some comic situations and tender moments for the family. See "As New as the Year" by Eric Wahleen—page 40.



- **FOOD WHERE IT'S NEEDED.** This sums up the idea that inspired a new approach to world distribution of food at the recent IFAP conference. Dave Kirk, one of Canada's delegates, reports on page 16.

**FARM CREDIT.** Brig. T. J. Rutherford, director of the new Farm Credit Corporation, answers questions put by Guide correspondent Ralph Hedlin. See page 18.

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**COVER.** January is a good time to settle down to real enjoyment of the gifts that could not be given proper attention at Christmas.

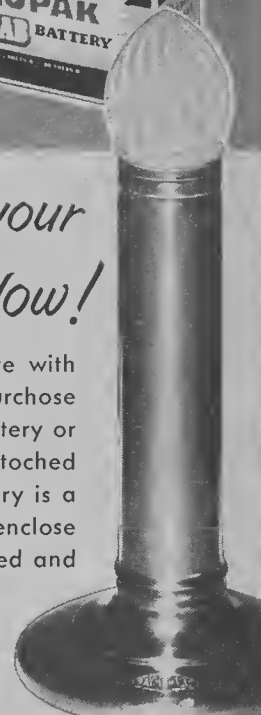
—Louise Price Bell photo.



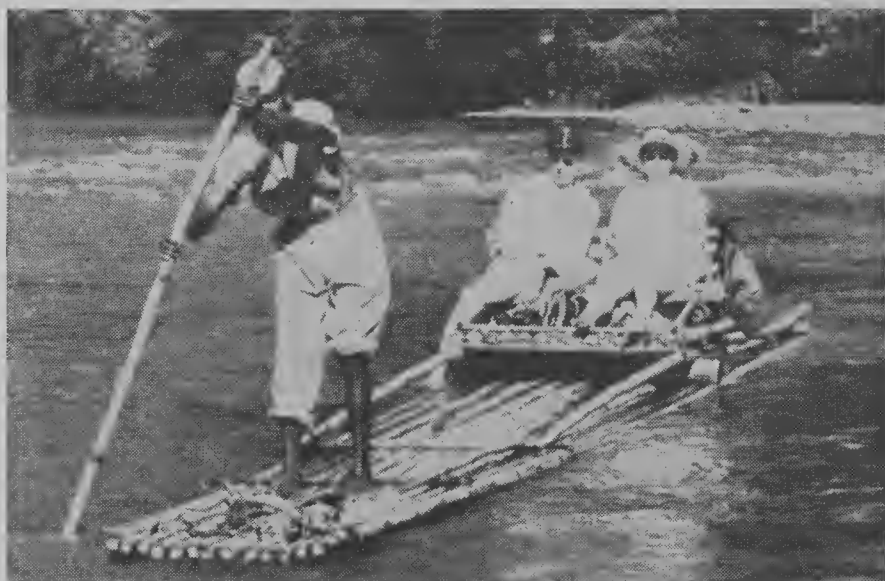
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# Editorials

## Once Farm Prices Are Determined - What Then?

The Report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products has been released to the public. Since farm organizations had a great deal to do with the appointment of the Commission, and since its conclusions and recommendations may influence the course of their future plans and those of the Federal Government, we bring the highlights of the Commission's work to the attention of our readers. This is presented this month in place of the usual editorial comment.

### Extent of Spread

*The Commission's first task was to enquire into the extent of the spread between the prices received by farmers for their raw products, and the prices paid by consumers for the processed products at retail.*

The Commission found that farm prices declined and retail prices tended to rise over the period from 1949 to 1958. It was concluded, therefore, that the general spread in prices increased. In particular, it was noted that the widening of the spread began in 1952 when farm prices broke sharply. The greatest increase in the spread occurred in 1952-53.

In an effort to throw further light on the extent of the spread, the Commission measured the marketing bill for each of the years in the 1949-58 period. The marketing bill for the purposes of the Commission is the difference between total consumer expenditure on Canadian-produced food at retail, and total farm receipts from the sale of raw products for domestic use. They found it had increased 149 per cent since 1949; and that this was accounted for in part by an increase of 36 per cent in the volume of food sold off farms for domestic consumption.

It was deduced, therefore, that the marketing cost per unit of food increased during the period by 84 per cent. It was further determined that farm value of foods sold, as a percentage of the retail value of the foods consumed, decreased from 59 per cent in 1949, to 44 per cent in 1958.

### Cause of Spread

*The second task set before the Commission was to enquire into the cause of the farm-retail price spread.*

Farm prices fell, in the view of the Commission, primarily because of the pressure of agricultural supplies and the conditions experienced in export markets. It felt that farm prices would have fallen less during the period than they did, had the structure of the food industries been more like the structure of farming, i.e. a large number of small units. There was reason to believe that growing integration and concentration in food wholesaling and retailing during the period had exerted a downward pressure on farm prices.

The tendency for retail food prices to move upward, the Commission stated, was due primarily to increasing population and incomes, i.e. to expanding consumer demand.

The Commission emphasized in this connection, however, that consumers, per capita, have not been eating more with rising incomes, but have eaten more expensive foods and have bought more services with their food.

The Commission concluded that the falling prices the food industries paid for farm materials, together with the higher prices they obtained from consumers, confronted them with conditions conducive to profitable operation and expansion, and, at the same time, made it possible for them to associate many new services with the food materials they supply. The new services have added to the consumer price per unit.

The increase in the spread in general, therefore, was caused both by an increase in the cost of supplies and services used by the food industries, and by an increase in the quantity of the services provided to consumers. The Commission recognized that in order to supply such services, the food industries had to meet competition in other industries. But it expressed serious concern about the tendency of the food industries to offer consumers added services rather than lower prices.

### Are Spreads Excessive?

*The third Commission assignment was to determine whether or not such price spreads in general or in particular are fair and reasonable, or are excessive, in relation to the services rendered.*

The Commission found this a difficult question to answer. It maintained that it is not possible to discover if a particular spread for any commodity is, and will remain, "fair and reasonable"; neither is there a general spread which will always be "fair and reasonable."

They simply point out that: "The price to the primary producer is a payment for food materials. The retail price is a price for the materials plus prices for the services to consumers, which are provided in the marketing system. For very good reasons, the two prices can move independently of each other. There is no fixed and fair relation between them."

Notwithstanding, the Commission did investigate, to the best of its ability, a number of the components of the spread to determine if they were "fair and reasonable." The first steps were to look at returns to capital and labor in the food industries.

The Commission argued that persistence, over a period of years, of relatively high profits may be taken as evidence of an excessive rate of return that has its effects on prices. As an example, it singled out the Prepared Breakfast Foods Industry and the Chain Food Stores as instances where there is reason to be concerned about the effect of their performance on the primary producer and consumer. The average rate of return on net worth for 3 breakfast food firms was 29.2 per cent, and for 5 corporate retail chains, 17.1 per cent, over the 1949-57 period.

In general, however, the Commission found profits in food processing and distribution have not been high in comparison to rates elsewhere; and that the level of wages in the food industries is, and has remained, below the level of wages in comparable activities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission made these principal recommendations:

1. The Government of Canada should maintain a firm position in defense of a stable level of prices, and that the people of Canada should lend their support to all policies appropriate to this end. This is obviously aimed at preventing a rise in the general price level, often referred to as inflation. The Commission failed to see how, over the long run, inflation can be avoided if increases in efficiency and productivity do not generate a tendency to price reductions.

2. The Government should establish a permanent Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes which would be charged with keeping the whole area of the food industries under review. The Commission felt that a continuous flow of information on developments in food marketing would in itself be a corrective to abuses, real or imagined.

3. The Director of Combines Investigation and Research, the Commission said, should be put in a position to extend enquiries into the buying and selling practices of large business organizations in the food industries, and to give the results the widest possible publicity. This is aimed at encouraging firms to keep both the consumers' and producers' interests in mind more than in the past. Presumably anti-trust action would be initiated if justified.

The Commission thought that the limitation of promotional expenditures is highly desirable. And while it ruled out suggesting specific limits, it believed that investigations by the Combines Branch of particular situations could lead to imposing some limit on total promotional expenditures, or the complete elimination of certain forms of promotion. This might tend to induce firms to lower prices when possible.

The Commission also suggested that: (1) retail firms might elect to pay patronage dividends to their customers in a manner similar to consumer co-ops; or (2) that fair and reasonable returns on investment be defined, and profits above this level be subject to a higher tax.

4. If "stamp plans" are continued, the Commission urged that retailers should be required, at the time purchases are made, to give the customer the alternative of a cash discount.

The Commission made these additional recommendations: It felt that those concerned should work more effectively to bring about informative labeling, standardization of container sizes, and simplification of grading. It called for a voluntary code of ethics among food advertisers aimed at preventing misleading advertising. It thought the Department of Justice should maintain a consumer liaison section to provide easy access for consumer enquiries and representations, and to publish up-to-date information on the laws and regulations that exist to protect consumers.

The Commission called for more complete information on the operation of small business firms as a first step in planning action to allow the relatively small but efficient to survive, and those starting on a small scale to become established. It also looked with favor on the co-operative method of doing business, and recommended a Federal statute providing for the incorporation of co-operatives.

### The Farmer

As far as farmers are concerned, the Commission believes its recommendations are designed to bring about changes in the process of price-making in the food marketing system—changes which would be of benefit to them as consumers and as primary producers. It recognized farmers are in a serious cost-price squeeze, that they do not make excessive profits, and that they do not share fully in the benefits of their own increased productivity.

The Commission felt that if the pressure of increased productivity on farms results in persistent low prices and returns, there would be a strong case for measures to alleviate the effects on producers—provided that such measures are designed to avoid retarding the growth of efficiency and productivity. At the same time, the Commission thought it possible that producer marketing organizations could augment farmers' incomes. However, it did not believe that under present conditions, compulsory farm marketing boards would lead to any significant reduction in price spreads.

It can be concluded that the Commission saw the price spreads problem as a general one of preventing inflation, avoiding unproductive promotional costs and new services, and passing on the benefits of increased efficiency to the consumer. It apparently did not think that the widening of the farm-retail price spread was an important cause of the farmers' economic plight.

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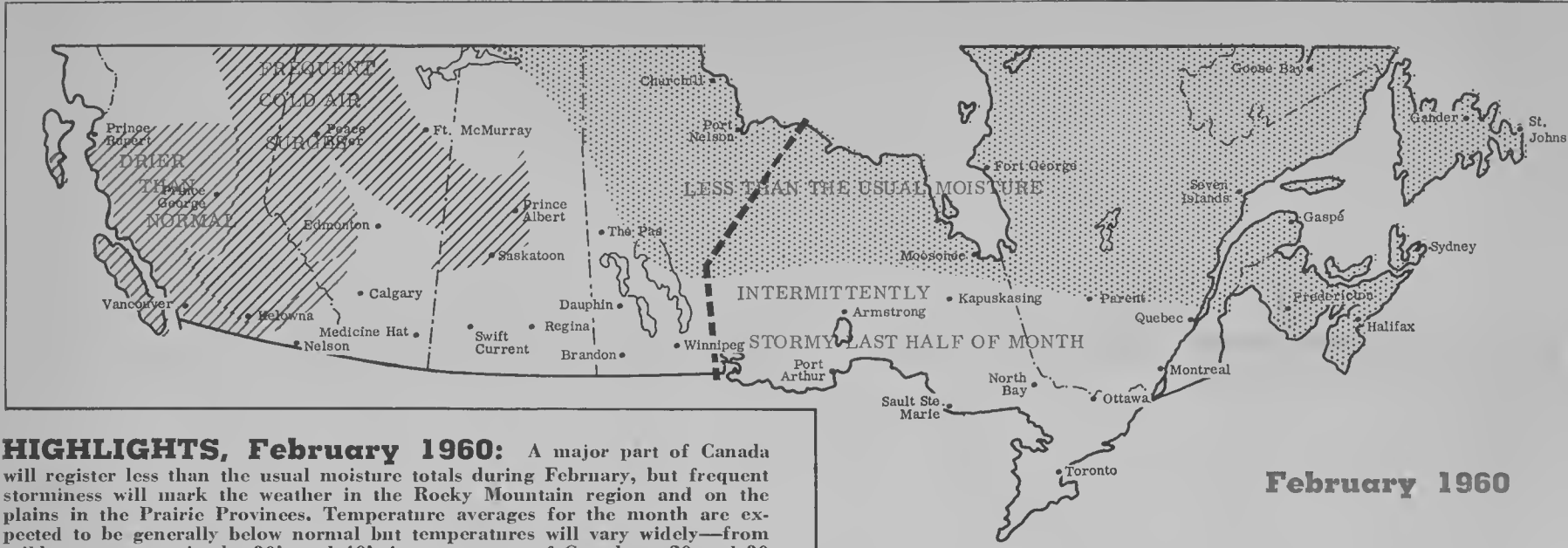
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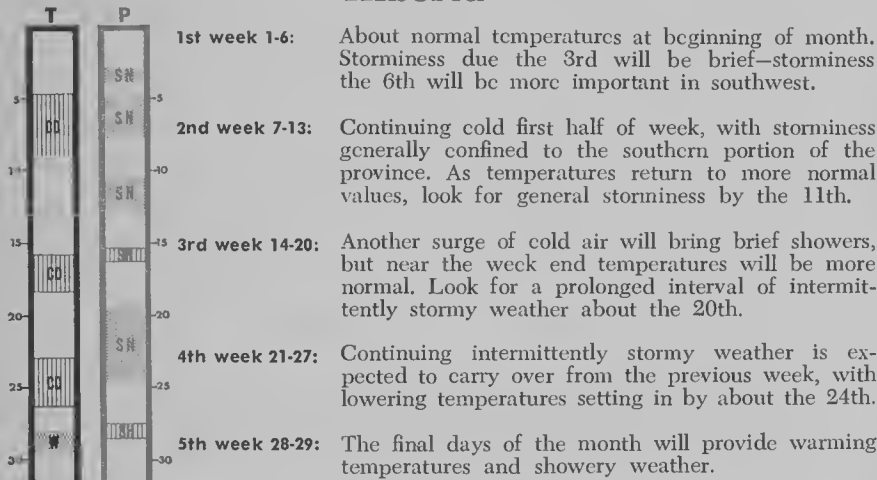


**HIGHLIGHTS, February 1960:** A major part of Canada will register less than the usual moisture totals during February, but frequent storminess will mark the weather in the Rocky Mountain region and on the plains in the Prairie Provinces. Temperature averages for the month are expected to be generally below normal but temperatures will vary widely—from mild temperatures in the 30's and 40's in many parts of Canada to 20 and 30 below during cold intervals in portions of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and farther west along the Rockies.

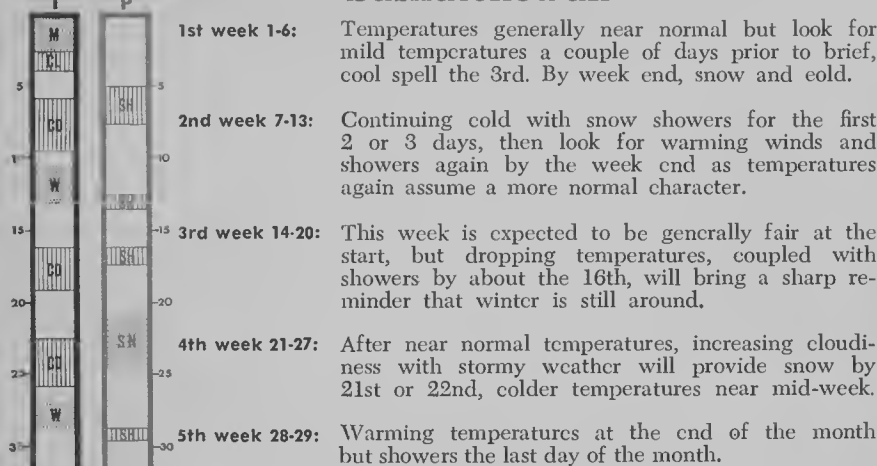
**February 1960**

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

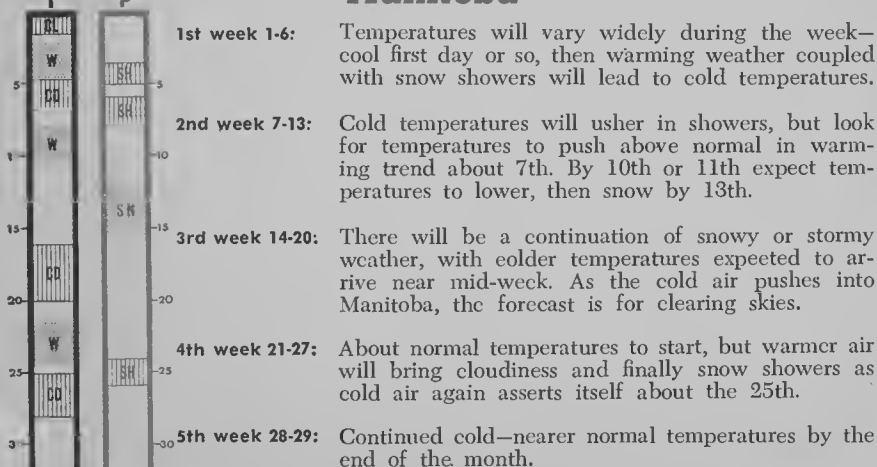
## Alberta



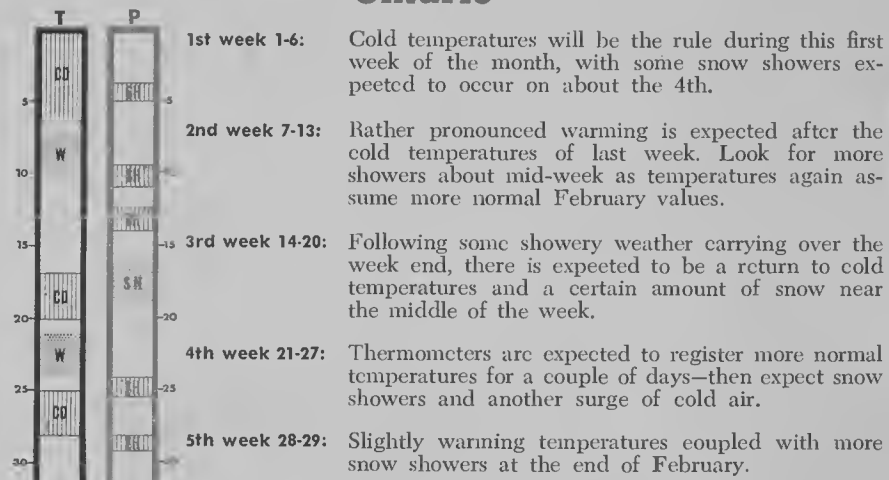
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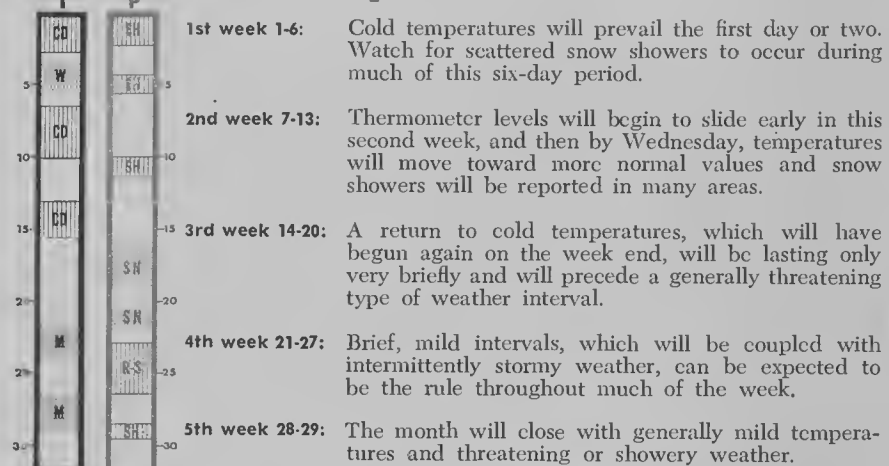
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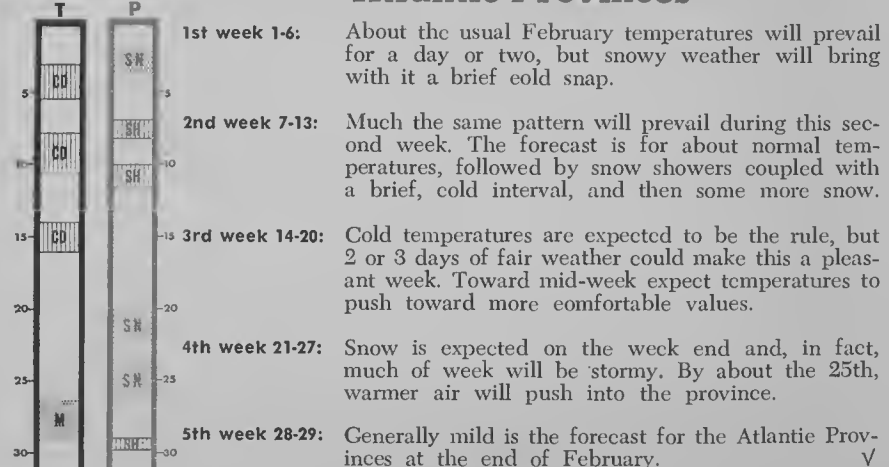
## Ontario



## Quebec



## Atlantic Provinces



# What's Happening

## FARM CASH INCOME SLIPPING

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that cash income from the sale of farm products for the first 9 months of 1959 was estimated at \$2 billion—up 2 per cent from the like period in 1958. This increase, however, was mainly caused by substantially higher farm receipts in the first quarter of 1959. Second quarter earnings were only slightly higher than the same

quarter in 1958, while third quarter earnings were slightly lower than a year ago.

Cash farm income in the January-September period of 1959 was higher in all provinces but P.E.I., N.B., and Sask. Lower returns from the sale of potatoes accounted for the reduction in the Maritime Provinces, while in Saskatchewan it was due to smaller farm deliveries of wheat. ✓

## ONTARIO HOG PRODUCERS TO VOTE

Ontario hog producers will vote again, probably in May or June, as to whether the compulsory hog marketing plan should continue in its present form. In making the announcement, the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board noted that the province's two major farm organizations—the OFA and the OFU—differ in their opinion of the present plan. ✓

## UCO HAS BIG YEAR

United Co-operatives of Ontario set a record for net earnings in 1958-59, according to the year-end report delivered to the organization's annual meeting in December. Net earnings before taxes of nearly \$1.1 million came from a total sales volume of \$64.5 million, which was 12 per cent

higher than the previous year. More than \$900,000 of the net earnings goes to the locals as patronage dividends.

UCO, a fast growing co-operative wholesale along with associated local co-ops, offers feed, fertilizer, petroleum and farm supplies to Ontario farmers and, in addition, has extensive livestock and grain marketing operations. ✓

## CROP INSURANCE LAUNCHED IN MANITOBA

The Manitoba Government has announced its plans to proceed with a trial run of voluntary crop insurance in 1960. It will share the administrative costs with the Federal Government, and the Federal Government will pay one-fifth of the insurance premiums for each farmer in the test.

Low, medium and high risk farming areas have been selected to test the effectiveness of a full-scale crop insurance program for the province. The tests will be made in the coming crop year in any or all of the three areas chosen, if 25 per cent or more of the grain farmers in each area, or representing 25 per cent or more of the insurable land in each area, are signed up by May 1.

Under the test plan an insured farmer will be paid the difference between the actual yield of his grain crop that has suffered from one or more designated perils, and 60 per cent of the long-time average yield of the test area. The perils include hail, drought, flood, excessive rainfall, frost, wind, including tornado, and disease, including rust and pests. ✓



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S. C. Barry, who has been made Deputy Minister, Canada Dept. of Agriculture. He succeeds Dr. J. G. Taggart, who retired December 31. Mr. Barry is a career civil servant, having served in the Department since graduation from U.B.C. He is 56 years of age.

## DOLLAR AREA GETS U.K. PIG QUOTA

The United Kingdom Government has announced the opening of a quota of 25,000 tons (about 56 million lb.) of frozen pork from the dollar area. Prior to and during World War II, Canada enjoyed a substantial market for bacon in the U.K. This trade, however, had to be cut off in 1949 because of a U.K. dollar shortage. The prospect of Canadian bacon again finding its way into the British market is welcome news, in view of the current hog surplus here, and the chance to increase marketings in future. ✓



Dr. S. C. Hudson is the new Executive Secretary, International Wheat Council, with headquarters in London, England. He was formerly Economist with the Canada Department of Agriculture, and Chief, Grain Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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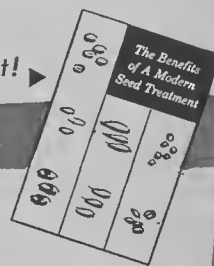
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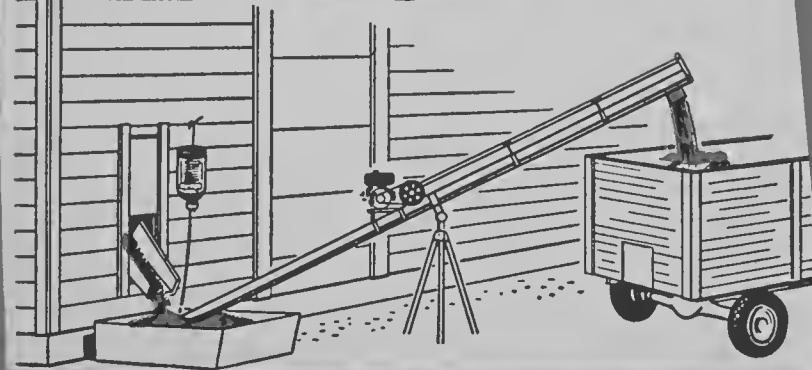
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GREATER INCOME	55¢ more	64¢ more
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BETTER FEED EFFICIENCY	.3 lb. less feed per dozen eggs	.4 lb. less feed per dozen eggs
MORE LARGE AND EXTRA-LARGE EGGS	4.9% more	6.0% more
HIGHER MARKET PRICE PER CASE	31¢ more per case	33¢ more per case
LESS BODY WEIGHT	.4 lb. less	.6 lb. less

**Extra income over feed and chick cost: An average of 55¢ more income per bird (ranging from 27¢ to \$1.14 more) than the next 9 largest-selling layers . . .**

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## Letters

### CBC Controversy

With reference to your comments in the November issue, I don't think we have to let it bother us as to what is printed on editorial pages of *Farm and Ranch Review*. Every once in a while they carry something and their expressions are always in a vein of hate.

Most countries have an outstanding newspaper, like the Manchester Guardian in the U.K., which is read right across the country, and which becomes the economic and cultural expression of the country concerned. Canada has no such newspaper. I think the CBC could do a very good job along such lines.

A number of group discussions have expressed the desire to have the CBC carry on as it was. However, by the time the present Government has finished whittling away at it, there is no telling what kind of broadcasting system we'll end up with.

W. D. HARVEY,  
Kitscoty, Alta.

### Wants to Learn English

I have taken The Country Guide for the past 3 years to practise reading English. I am a young French-Canadian student, aged 18, and would like to work on an English-speaking farm for 2½ months, during the next summer vacation, to learn English.

If anybody is interested, will they write to me at the address given below. I would much appreciate it.

MICHEL LAVOIE,  
Seminaire d'Amos,  
Amos, Que.

*This letter was translated from the French for M. Lavoie.—Ed.*

### A Joy to Behold!

Oh, what a happy family picture that is of a baby's feeding time on the Home and Family page of your November issue!

From the expressions on all their faces, one can see how they adore that baby. I love to sit and look at them. Too bad it couldn't have been a colored picture.

I do enjoy The Guide, even though I am not now on the farm. Clarence Tillenius' sketches and cover pictures are especially fine.

MRS. W. M. EVANS,  
Victoria, B.C.

### Cover Compliments

We think that your Country Guide cover for November is a very realistic painting. The artist sure knows his subjects. We'll take that kind of art any day in place of this modern stuff which is around.

V. E. ATKINS,  
Chalk River, Ont.

The front cover picture of the November Guide portrayed one of the few paintings of a team of horses that look completely harnessed—a feat that few artists can accomplish.

MISS BEVERLEY BRYSON,  
Young, Sask.



## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### REQUEST CHANGES IN EGG SUPPORTS

A group of Manitoba farm organizations have asked for changes in the deficiency payment program for eggs. They have requested the Minister of Agriculture to establish a "disaster floor," and to change the basis for calculating deficiency payments from a national average price to a provincial one. The "disaster floor," suggested at 30¢ per dozen wholesale for Grade A Large, would involve the reintroduction of an offer-to-purchase program. Being a non-incentive price, it would not lead to overproduction, but would guarantee some price stability to both producers and consumers.

The Manitoba Farmers' Union, although represented at the meeting, took strong exception in being identified with asking for these things. MFU President Usick wired Minister of Agriculture Harkness that the requests for changes made to him did not represent the views of his organization or the egg producers of the province. ✓

### SFU HOLDS 10th ANNUAL MEETING

The main farm policy objectives of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union were defined by Alf Gleave in his presidential address to the organization's 10th annual meeting when he said:

- We have set our feet in the path of a co-ordinated farm policy deliberately designed to aid and protect the family farm.

- Our objective must be to retain for ourselves some of the gains in operating efficiency which the rapidly increasing technology is bringing to farmers.

- Farmers must have stability of income at a level which will give them a decent standard of living.

Mr. Gleave believed that if these objectives are to be achieved "Canada needs effective government farm policy, and farmers must consider the use of marketing boards for the handling of agricultural products so they can effectively bargain in the market place."

It was apparent from debate and the resolutions that were passed that there was agreement.

The SFU reaffirmed its support of its existing price support policy.

On the controversial question of deficiency payments on grain, the SFU resolved that if a decision is not forthcoming, or is unfavorable, western farmers be mobilized immediately for further action.

Recognizing that provincial marketing board activities cannot control interprovincial movement of farm products, delegates resolved to work toward the development of national producer marketing boards.

The SFU commended the Government for stopping demurrage charges on grain shipments, decided to ask it to increase assistance under the Colombo Plan and to work for the establishment of a World Food Bank.

Delegates also agreed to request for an amendment to PFAA regulations so that payments would be more proportionate to individual needs, and so that two or more rates of payment could be made within a township if necessary. They also agreed to recommend that the Federal Government increase its contributions under the new crop insurance legislation.

Two additional resolutions of importance were passed. The first of these led to considerable debate. It dealt with co-operatives and the part they should play in coping with the trend to contract farming and vertical integration. Believing that the trend could jeopardize the family farm, and that co-operatives could be helpful in meeting this threat, the SFU reaffirmed its belief in and support of the basic principles of co-operatives. Particular emphasis was placed on the necessity to preserve the principle of open membership for all.

The second supported the setting up of the Prairie Research Fund, to be used at prairie universities on problems of grain production and marketing, and which would be obtained by deducting, for 1 year only, 1/8¢ per bu. from the price of all grains handled by the CWB. ✓

### FUA SUPPORTS NON-BUYING STRIKE

Top news at the Farmers' Union of Alberta 11th annual meeting was the delegates' decision to support the idea of a non-buying strike. FUA President Nelson suggested the effect of such action "would be to start a recession which would be felt all the way down from the local dealer, wholesaler to the manufacturer and labor. It would also reduce taxes accruing to the government. Undoubtedly," Mr. Nelson continued, "farmers would be criticized but, since no other groups have indicated that they have any responsibility for the farmers' dilemma, then possibly this might bring it home better than anything else."

Some other important decisions reached by the delegate body were:

**Price Control.** The meeting was in favor of the reinstatement of price controls, similar to those imposed dur-

ing World War II, to protect the farmers against the cost-price squeeze.

**Deficiency Payments on Grain.** Delegates agreed that the Federal Government had been lax in handling the requests for deficiency payments on grain, and requested that it give the matter immediate attention and approval.

**Emergency Relief.** To meet the emergency created on prairie farms by unfavorable weather conditions, the FUA felt the Federal Government should make an immediate payment of not less than \$5 per acre on all seeded acreage, up to a maximum of 200 acres per farm.

A decision was made to send a small delegation to Ottawa to follow up on the deficiency payment and emergency relief policies.

**Livestock.** The delegates approved resolutions asking that: (1) the Provincial Marketing Act be amended so as to give a Marketing Board set up under its authority power to control the flow of hogs to all wholesale and retail outlets; (2) the Alberta Government make available at cost, through the D.A. offices, vaccines necessary to combat livestock disease; (3) the Federal Government increase the premium on Grade A hogs to \$4, and that premiums on both A and B hogs be paid only to bona fide farmers; (4) the Federal Government increase the maximum number of hogs per farmer on which deficiency payments will be paid to 200, and that such payments be calculated on a weekly basis; and (5) imported lamb carcasses be stamped with the name of country of origin and that meat retailers be compelled to plainly indicate same.

**Farm Licenses.** Delegates agreed that individuals should be required to have a license to farm, and that it should include provision for FUA membership dues. ✓

### IFUC STUDIES BUYERS' STRIKE

At a recent meeting, The Interprovincial Farm Union Council has taken under advisement the buyers' strike which has been proposed by the Manitoba and Alberta farm unions. The idea to promote such a strike was originally conceived as a protest against the lack of satisfactory Government action to the requests for deficiency payments on grains. A three-man committee has been struck to study ways and means of implementing such a strike.

The Council also resolved to oppose contract farming through co-operatives, because this would lead to selective membership in co-ops. It reaffirmed its belief in and support of the Rochdale principles of co-operation, the most important of which are: membership open to all; one member, one vote; limited interest in share capital; and distribution of surpluses to members on the basis of their patronage. The Council intends to carry out a co-op information and education program among farm people to rally support for maintenance of these principles.

The third major decision was to appoint a marketing board committee to meet with the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board for the purpose of discussing a program to establish a regional marketing board for hogs. ✓

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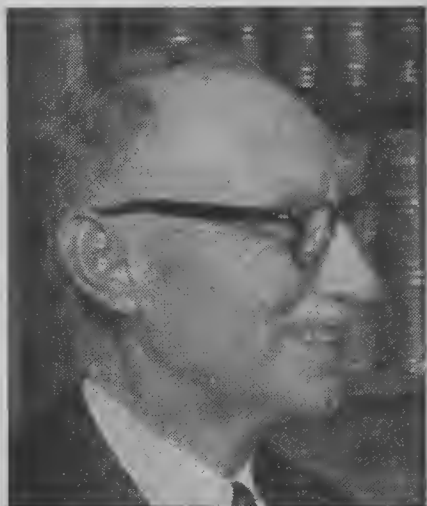
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There are some people, of course, who believe that after this life there is no more. The pure and the sinful, they contend, all meet the same gloomy end of eternal nothingness; there is no judgment, no punishment, no reward. But if our reason did not tell us this is wrong, we have the clearer assurance of God Himself that man shall live on earth, shall eventually meet death, that he shall be judged and, upon that judgment, shall live eternally either in joy—or misery.

This has been the teaching of the age-old Catholic Church since the time of the Apostles. It is a doctrine that compels a Catholic to think of his life in terms of his death. It sounds like a gloomy doctrine to those who dislike



to face up to the facts of death and the certainty of divine judgment, but Catholics are inspired rather than depressed by it.

However gloomy the prospect of death may be, Catholics are constantly reminded by the Church of the importance of facing

up to it instead of trying to ignore it. In the month of November each year, the thoughts of the faithful are especially directed to the special considerations of that occasion when every human being must take off on that final "flight" to God's vast unknown.

If you would like to know how to think about death, what happens after death, how to think about heaven, how the Church helps its people at death, what's the right attitude toward death as Catholics see it, write today for our free pamphlet. It will be sent in a plain wrapper...nobody will call on you. Ask for Pamphlet No. CY-53.

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# GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

**EGG PRODUCERS** will be squeezed by low prices for a few more months. If you are a small-flock owner, you may find it cheaper to buy eggs. Deficiency payments, when they come, will seem discouragingly little to prairie housewives trying to earn extra money.

**FEED GRAIN EXPORT MARKETS** have entered winter doldrums as European countries use up large supplies of home grown crops. U.S. exports, helped by modest subsidies, are good, and have forced Canadian prices down to competitive levels.

**DURUM WHEAT SALES** are excellent--doubling those of a year earlier. Unfortunately, supplies are so heavy it will take more than one good year to dent stockpile.

**MOVE POTATOES** out of storage at steady rate. Prices are not likely to be more favorable and could soften some this winter and spring.

**100-MARKET-HOGS-A-YEAR MEN** (or below) look for good breeding stock as markets are disrupted by switch to deficiency payments. Feed supplies are relatively plentiful and present price support levels likely to hold.

**OILSEED PRICES** are teetering, feeling the opposing forces of oversupplied oil markets and strong world demand for meal for livestock feeding. Soybeans are not likely to show pronounced seasonal price rise.

**WHEAT EXPORTS** have been better than normal so far, but season is still too young for ungarded optimism. Final outcome is largely determined by spring and summer sales.

**CHEESE PRICES** will remain firm at least until spring. Production has increased markedly to cover the strong demand. This in turn has taken some pressure off butter.

**INCREASING MARGARINE CONSUMPTION** continues to bite into butter market. With lower milk output and larger cheese production in 1960, butter stocks position could stabilize if--the big "if"--consumers don't switch to more margarine.

**DON'T COUNT ON DRY PEA PRICES** to hold when new crop is sown. Present high prices are largely nominal, reflecting effects of lower production and quality caused by wet fall weather.

**LOWER COW PRICES** are here to stay and will slow down culling of dairy herds. This will halt downward trend in milk production, but effect on prices won't be too noticeable this year.

# Results of Cominco Demonstration Farms Announced

## ALBERTA

### LETHBRIDGE DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 1 L. L. "Lau" Lanier

Barley on stubble land was fertilized with 120 lbs. of Elephant Brand Nitraprills and 35 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre. This application gave an increased yield of 16.8 bushels of barley over the unfertilized check strip, resulting in a net profit of \$6.40 more per acre after paying the cost of the fertilizer.

On this same farm a seed crop of Summit Crested Wheat grass was fertilized with 310 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre. An increased yield of 350 lbs. of clean seed per acre resulted from this fertilizer application. Valuing Summit Crested Wheat Grass seed at 25 cents per pound, the use of fertilizer returned an additional \$87.50 per acre — a net profit after deducting the cost of the fertilizer of \$74.00 per acre.

### CALGARY DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 2 Highland Stock Farm - Pirmez Creek

A stand of brome-alfalfa was reseeded and fertilized with Elephant Brand 27-14-0 at 150 lbs. per acre. The fertilizer application increased the yield 1.17 tons per acre, showing an increased profit of \$16.75 after deducting the cost of the fertilizer.

Legacy oats seeded on 3rd year stubble gave an increased net return of \$10.50 per acre after a treatment of Nitraprills followed by 50 lbs. per acre of 11-48-0.

Where different rates of fertilizer were broadcast on a legume-grass mixture the higher application gave higher profits. Applications of 150, 200 and 250 pounds of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 gave an increased net return of \$6.45, \$14.60 and \$24.55 respectively.

### PENHOLD DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 3 T. "Terry" Oldford

This demonstration on Montcalm barley on stubble land was set up to show the benefit of applying additional nitrogen over and above the application of 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0. When 175 lbs. of Elephant Brand Nitraprills were applied before seeding in addition to the normal application of 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 at seeding time — net profit was increased \$4.85 per acre over that where only the 11-48-0 was applied.

In a similar demonstration with Parkland barley grown on sod breaking, a pre-seeding application of 90 lbs. of Elephant Brand Nitraprills plus 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre at seeding time resulted in a yield gain of 27.5 bushels to the acre and an increased net profit due to the application of Nitraprills of \$10.13 per acre.

### SPRUCE GROVE DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 4 H. H. Schellenberger

The net return from a three year old stand of alfalfa was increased by \$27.85 per acre when fertilized with 150 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre. The hay yield from the fertilized acreage was 5.4 tons per acre compared to 3.7 tons from the check strip.

During the past season, 15 prairie farmers worked closely with Cominco District Supervisors in carrying out field scale demonstration work with Elephant Brand fertilizers. The results of this demonstration work using recommended application rates on cereals, hayland, pastureland, rape seed and grass seed crops are summarized on this page.

### DEWBERRY DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 5 Keith Brett

Oats grown on stubble land benefited from an application of 100 lbs. of Elephant Brand Nitraprills plus 45 lbs. of 11-48-0 per acre. The \$6.68 spent on fertilizer returned grain worth \$13.90 — a higher profit of \$7.22 per acre.

Also on this farm, the first cut hay yield from a brome-alfalfa field was raised from 0.8 tons per acre where no fertilizer was used, to 2.9 tons per acre by the application of 250 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre. The fertilizer cost \$12.75 per acre, while the additional hay was worth \$42.00, returning an increased profit due to fertilizer of \$29.25 per acre.

## Saskatchewan

### REGINA DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 6 Henry Zinkhan

Despite an estimated 65% damage due to hail, Selkirk wheat fertilized with 58 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre yielded 6.2 bushels more than when not fertilized. Yield was increased from 20.8 bushels to 27 bushels, giving an increased profit due to fertilizer of \$4.37 per acre.

Hail also damaged Montcalm barley sown on stubble land on the same farm. The barley was fertilized with 78 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre. While yield was only increased 5.9 bushels per acre and net profit by 88 cents per acre it is significant that even under very dry weather conditions and severe hail damage a 22.2 bushel crop of barley was harvested. The check strip yielded only 16.3 bushels.

### VISCOUNT DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 7 S. Riendeau

Yield was raised from 33.3 to 42 bushels per acre when wheat grown on stubble was fertilized with 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre. The \$2.16 spent for fertilizer returned extra grain valued at \$10.88, giving an extra profit of \$8.72 per acre.

Elephant Brand 16-20-0 applied at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre to barley and oats grown on stubble, gave an increased yield of 7.2 bushels per acre from the barley crop and 10.4 bushels from the oat crop. Extra profit per acre from the fertilizer treatment was calculated at \$1.30 for the barley and \$1.10 for the oats.

### TISDALE DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 8 Purdy & Blacklows

Sixty pounds per acre of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 applied to wheat grown on fallow land increased yield from 43.7 bushels to 50.3 bushels per acre. Estimating the value of the extra 6.6 bushels at \$8.25 and the cost of the fertilizer at \$3.30 gives an increased benefit of \$4.95 because of the use of fertilizer.

On the same farm a higher return of \$9.70 per acre occurred when wheat grown on stubble was fertilized with 106 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre. The yield of the wheat on stubble was increased from 19.8 bushels to 31.8 bushels per acre.

Greater returns also occurred when barley on fallow and barley on stubble were fertilized. Sixty pounds of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 gave an increased yield of 14.1 bushels—an extra net return of \$7.28 per acre from barley on fallow.

Barley on stubble land returned an extra \$8.88 when fertilized with 94 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0. The increased yield of 18.1 bushels per acre being valued at \$13.58 while the fertilizer cost \$4.70 per acre.

### MEOTA DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 9 R. M. Tait

Under dry conditions 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 on summer-fallow wheat increased the yield by 6.9 bushels and the calculated net return \$6.43 per acre.

Third crop barley on this farm was fertilized with 75 lbs. of Elephant Brand 23-23-0. Yield was increased only 4.8 bushels per acre but even under the very adverse growing conditions (a very dry year) the yield increase was sufficient to cover the cost of the fertilizer.

### YORKTON DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 10 T. Kuryluk

Yield of a native hay meadow on this farm was increased 1.71 tons per acre when fertilized with 250 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0. The value of this extra hay was calculated at \$21.70 after deducting the cost of the fertilizer.

Two fertilizer treatments on a brome-alfalfa field both gave increased yields of 0.62 tons of hay per acre. A treatment of 150 lbs of Elephant Brand 16-20-0 to the acre gave a net return over the \$6.30 cost of the fertilizer of \$6.10. Where 150 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 were used at a cost of \$7.50 per acre the return above the fertilizer cost was \$4.90. These results were obtained even though the growing season was extremely dry.

## MANITOBA

### CARROLL DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 11 Rose Farm Limited

On this farm the fertilizing of barley grown on stubble land gave an increased return of \$6.31 per acre. The treatment consisted of 100 lbs. of Elephant Brand Nitraprills prior to seeding and 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 at seeding time. Yield was increased from 33.9 to 50.1 bushels per acre. The value of the extra 16.2 bushels was calculated at \$12.96. The cost of the fertilizer was \$6.65.

Correspondingly good results were obtained from oats sown on stubble land. An application of 100 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre gave a return of \$8.40 worth of extra grain after accounting for the \$5.10 cost of the fertilizer.

Despite dry conditions, a late application of 100 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre to an alfalfa-brome mixture increased the yield by 0.63 tons. With hay at \$20.00 per ton, the value of the increased hay over the fertilizer cost was \$7.50 per acre.

### RAPID CITY DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 12 Allan C. Stewart

Even though rainfall during the growing season was negligible, the yield of Selkirk wheat sown on summerfallow land was increased 5.3 bushels per acre by the application of 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre. The additional profit realized from fertilizer amounted to \$4.43 per acre.

On 4th generation Selkirk wheat on stubble land the use of 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 in addition to 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand anhydrous ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) per acre increased the yield by 9.8 bushels over that obtained when only anhydrous ammonia was applied. Profit-wise the application of the 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 resulted in an additional \$10.00 per acre.

### MORDEN DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 13 W. E. "Ed" Sandercock

On this farm profitable results were realized from three separate fertilizer treatments on a grass-legume hay mixture.

The application of 175 lbs. per acre of each of the following Elephant Brand fertilizers — 16-20-0, 27-14-0 and 11-48-0 to different strips of the field, gave additional hay valued at \$14.39, \$17.73 and \$12.20 per acre above the cost of the fertilizer treatments.

Fertilized wheat at this location matured a week earlier and yielded 6.6 bushels more than did the check. Fifty lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 was applied to wheat on summerfallow at seeding time. The \$2.83 spent on fertilizer gave a gross return of \$8.25 per acre or a net return of \$5.42.

### SELKIRK DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 14 Hunter McRae

It was demonstrated on this farm that a profitable yield increase can be obtained when Argentine rape is fertilized with Elephant Brand 11-48-0. At a rate of 35 lbs. per acre seed yield was increased from 994.7 lbs. to 1344.3 lbs. per acre. Valuing rape seed at 4 cts per lb. the increase was worth \$13.98 resulting in a net profit of \$12.02 per acre after deducting the \$1.96 cost of the fertilizer.

\$13.64 more profit occurred when Registered Parkland barley seeded on second crop peat land was fertilized with 35 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 11-48-0. 47.7 bushels were grown from each fertilized acre compared to 26.9 bushels per acre from the check — a 20.8 bushel increase.

Similarly when Registered Selkirk wheat seeded on summerfallow was fertilized with 50 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0, yield was upped by 17.2 bushels giving an extra profit of \$20.41 per acre.

### DAUPHIN DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 15 R. J. "Roddy" Dewar

On this farm two different fields of wheat on fallow land were fertilized with 50 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre.

The yield was increased 4.4 bushels on one field and 9.5 bushels per acre on the other. After deducting the \$2.65 per acre spent on fertilizer, one field returned an increased profit of \$2.63 per acre while the other returned \$8.75 per acre.





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# FARM OUTLOOK - 1960

*Price supports loom so large  
in farming a forecaster needs to be  
a political scientist rather than an economist*

by D. R. CAMPBELL



Professor Ralph Campbell is head of the department of agricultural economics, the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

WITH the growing importance of price supports in recent years, we have now almost reached the stage where outlook work should be done by political scientists (or political psychologists, if there are such people), rather than by economists. Throughout the outlook for 1960 runs a constant thread — that of reference to current levels of price support and conjecture as to future levels. This thread does not make the forecaster's work any easier, but it does give him an easier explanation if his predictions are wrong.

The Canadian economy in 1960 should show continued improvement over 1959; unemployment this winter should be lower than last winter; investment and consumer spending should be higher this year; industrial building should more than offset an expected decline in housing. All of this means continued high consumer incomes and strong demand for food by Cana-

dians. The less favorable aspects of our Canadian situation are: first, unemployment is still fairly high; and second, the very high premium on the Canadian dollar is likely to continue to cause trouble to our exporters.

As we pointed out in Farm Outlook last year, the export market continues to play an important role in determining the prosperity of Canadian agriculture. In 1958 it was beef and wheat, in particular, which were buoyed up by exports; in 1959 it was cheese and to a lesser extent, beef. The disappearance of a foreign market for even a small share of a product can be disastrous.

The coming year is likely to be one in which net incomes will remain close to those in 1959. Some weakening of livestock prices should be largely offset by stronger poultry prices and the expansion in total domestic consumption brought about by our growth in population.

## Commodity Forecasts

### Livestock

**Cattle.** Canadian cattle prices should continue high throughout 1960, though slightly lower than in 1959. The build-up in numbers in the United States is a matter of concern; cattle numbers south of the border are expected to have increased by 5 million during 1959, with a further build-up anticipated in 1960. U.S. prices are expected to average \$2 to \$3 per hundred lower in 1960 than in 1959, with even larger declines in prices for low quality and feeder animals.

Our Canadian situation is more favorable. In spite of the high price of beef relative to pork and poultry, consumption has remained high in Canada. The extremely heavy export of beef cattle to the U.S. market in 1958, and a still considerable outflow in 1959, have reduced our numbers to such an extent that the outlook would be very favorable indeed were it not for the United States build-up. Once again the importance of foreign markets cannot be over-emphasized.

**Hogs.** The past year has been a hard one for producers, packers, and government. A 37 per cent increase over the already high production of 1958 kept prices at floor levels throughout the year. Consumers did all that could be expected of them by eating record amounts of pork (20 per cent more than in 1958) and exports continued high, especially in the first part of the year. Nevertheless, large surpluses were frozen and canned for the Stabilization Board, and are still on hand for 1960.

In 1960, the substitution of deficiency payments for offers-to-purchase will allow prices to decline, and may encourage even greater home consumption than last year, if that is possible. In addition, marketings in the second half of 1960 are likely to taper off considerably. On the other hand, U.S. prices are likely to continue to be low; at the end of November they were \$8.25 per hundred below the prices for dressed pork for the same date in 1958. Continued heavy production

and low prices in the United States will reduce our prospects for exports.

Two questions of international trade will be decided in 1960; one is whether we may find any barriers against our pork because of our deficiency payments program; the other is whether we will continue to exclude U.S. pork from Canada now that the U.S. Government has declared the country free of V.E. disease. Unfavorable answers to one or both of these questions would have further serious effects on hog prices in Canada.

Lower Canadian prices are in prospect for 1960, with possible serious dislocations at the time that deficiency payments are introduced on January 11. Sows were disposed of at a high rate during late 1959, and this will reduce hog marketings a year later. Real improvements in prices should be evident by the last quarter of 1960, especially if the Stabilization Board can dispose of some of its stocks overseas.

### Dairy Products

The past year has been one of the worst in recent years for the creamery butter industry, and the best at any time for the cheese industry. We enter 1960 with somewhat smaller numbers of dairy cows and yearlings. Even with further increases in output per cow, total milk production is likely to be down very slightly in the coming year. There is little likelihood of Canada entering world markets on any appreciable scale for any dairy product except cheese.

**Creamery Butter.** The price support level of 64 cents, which is 107 per cent of the 10-year average, is obviously well above the "supply and demand" price. While production has declined from 1958, it is still well above the output before the support was raised in that year. The most disturbing feature is the continued decline in consumption. In spite of the fact that our population is increasing by over 2 per cent per year, total consumption of creamery butter in 1959 was down 4 per cent from 1958, and 6 per cent from

1957. Meanwhile margarine consumption was up 5 per cent over 1958, and 15 per cent over 1957.

The present support level expires April 30, 1960. Only supports can maintain prices at 64 cents in the face of current economic realities.

**Cheese.** The year 1959 fulfilled the highest hopes of producers, with record prices even in the face of a 12 per cent increase in production. In contrast to butter, home consumption has remained stable in spite of high prices.

The last few months of 1959 have seen an unprecedented upsurge in production which, if carried into 1960, will cause a recurrence of the problems of a few years ago. Relaxation of United Kingdom import controls in 1959, and a strong United Kingdom market, are favorable factors for the future. Present prospects are for prices lower than 1959, but perhaps 2 cents above the support level of 32 cents.

**Concentrated Milk Products.** Stocks at the first of 1960 are likely to be lower for all products, and prospects are somewhat better than 1 year ago.

Evaporated whole milk, in particular, has shown a considerable increase in home consumption, but there is no likelihood of demand exceeding supply.

The biggest improvement has been in skim milk powder. The original 1957 support levels of 17 and 14 cents for spray and roller powder were obviously too high, and were lowered progressively to 15 and 12, to 10 and 8, and finally removed entirely last October 1. The heavy accumulation of stocks during 1958 has been worked off by subsidized exports, increased home consumption, and a cutback in production. Stocks are now manageable, consumption is high and rising rapidly (up 20 per cent in 1959), and prospects are much improved over last year.

### Poultry Products

**Eggs.** The first 4 to 5 months of 1960 should see a continuation of fairly low prices; the last half of the year may bring considerable improvement over 1959. A combination of low prices and the uncertainty caused by the new deficiency payments program, led to a cutback of 7 per cent in the replacement hatch for 1959 as a whole, and of one-third (Please turn to page 47)

# More Beef, More Milk — Same Land



Permanent pasture that is limed, fertilized, seeded to ladino and grazed rotationally, has shown that beefmen can make a living on a modest farm.



Milk from good pasture returned \$6.52 per dollar spent on fertilizer. It would be a good deal in the eyes of any businessman, claims Dr. Mercier

*Developed at Lennoxville, Que., a new forage and livestock program can give 600 pounds of beef or 5,000 pounds of milk per acre. It holds new hope for family farms*

by **DON BARON**

**Y**OU'LL find some of the ingredients of a Hollywood spectacular in the quiet farmlands of Quebec's eastern townships. This is a gently rolling area of the province which is centered by the city of Sherbrooke, and lying north of the Vermont border. But the lead players are far from being high-priced movie idols with their names blazing from lighted marquees. Rather, they are unassuming scientists, searching for facts about soil, and the plants that can be grown on it.

Like dozens of districts across this country, the Eastern townships are suffering the harsh consequences of the agricultural revolution that has virtually doomed an old-fashioned, non-specialized agriculture. Township roads are lined with abandoned farms.

But these scientists, working at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm, are making some startling discoveries about this land—land in which many farmers have recently lost faith. Despite the weather-worn buildings, and brush-ridden fields, Dr. Ernest Mercier, the intense, square-jawed scientist directing the program, insists there is a key to profitable farming in the area.

"The key is a forage crops program. The potential to grow grass and hay in the district is amazing," he states. He can show you what he means, right on the Experimental Farm.

**W**HILE many common pastures through the area (which remain unlimed and unfertilized) barely produce a few days of lush spring growth, beef cattle grazing the ladino-timothy pastures at the Experimental Farm have made over 600 pounds of beef per acre. Dairy cows have produced over 5,000 pounds of milk per acre, or almost \$160 worth, if valued at \$3.05 per cwt. Alfalfa, long written off by local farmers and professional agriculturists too, as not adapted to the light acid soils, is yielding 3 tons of hay or more per acre.

These remarkable yields are the result of a meticulous program of liming and fertilizing the soil, seeding it to carefully selected species, and managing it carefully. Even Dr. Mercier admits to being astounded at its success.

It has given such results that he sees opportunities aplenty for just about any dairy farmer to boost his income by the use of a good forage program. He sees a place for beefmen to make

a living on modest-sized farms too, maintaining a cow and calf for every 2½ to 3 acres. For example, you could run a 70-cow beef herd on less than 200 acres of good arable land.

Like most areas of Canada, the Eastern townships has some serious liabilities when it comes to crop production. It's a short season area. Cattle may be stabled for 7 months of the year. But its one big advantage—one that must be capitalized on if farming is to pay—is that it is a high-rainfall area.

"We have almost natural irrigation," Dr. Mercier explains. "Annual precipitation is 40 inches per year. We get over 3 inches per month from May to September, with July being the wettest month."

As a result, when fields through much of the country are burning under the summer sun, these pasture and hay fields give almost spring-like growth. Under drenching rains, one of the country's best legumes, ladino clover, thrives. It continues to send out palatable new stems or stolons almost the season through. Even in late summer, these stolons are high in protein, making excellent hay or pasture. For farmers who have a hay crusher to help them cure the crop, and who get a break with the weather, it's an almost ideal plant. At Lennoxville, ladino is not only put into the long-term pastures, but into the hay mixtures too, at about 1 pound per acre, to provide aftermath growth.



Dr. Gervais looks over a field of alfalfa that yielded over 3 tons of hay an acre for 6 years.

The Lennoxville forage and cropping program has produced enough pasture, hay and grain on 600 acres for all these animals:

- ✓ 70 beef cows (without grain),
- ✓ 75 2-year-olds (400 lb. grain each),
- ✓ 75 yearlings,
- ✓ 110 Jerseys,
- ✓ 350 sheep.

Dr. Mercier admits that it is one thing to grow a crop at an experimental farm, and quite another to make it pay on a private farm. The program he recommends for renovating fields is not cheap—it costs money to lime and fertilize to the extent that is necessary. But the Lennoxville work shows that the practices pay off.

For instance, \$5 worth of phosphorus and potash per acre on pasture paid for itself 5 or 6 times over. The cattle produced \$38 worth of extra milk, or \$27 worth of extra beef.

Results were just as spectacular when it came to alfalfa. A couple of tons of lime per acre to adjust the soil p.h., and 500 lb. of 0-20-20 (at a cost of \$17.40) every second year once the stand is established, represented a formidable cost. But yields ran 3 or 4 tons to the acre. Valuing the crop at \$20 per ton, the investment in fertilizer was repaid 3 or 4 times over. In its native state, the field would have yielded a sparse growth of timothy and weeds, certainly no more than half the tonnage. Feeding value would be much less than that again.

"The big stumbling block in getting this program accepted," says Dr. Mercier, "is to convince money-short farmers that it pays to spend money on lime and fertilizer. They shudder at the thought of borrowing money to buy it. Yet in our trials, money spent on fertilizer brought returns of at least double, and more often, 4 or 5 or 6 times the cost."

**I**T is Dr. Paul Gervais of the Experimental Farm staff who is producing the forage crops that can change the district's future. His work with a 35-acre field illustrates how his pastures are grown.

"Best pastures in the area are the long-term improved pastures," he says. In 1954, a rough 35-acre field which contained some low spots, was earmarked for a stand of long-term ladino pasture. Since the field, like most fields in Eastern Canada, is highly acid, 2 tons of lime were added. Then, Japanese Millet, an excellent emergency pasture crop that is catching the eye of eastern farmers, was seeded (Please turn to page 30)



*Would you buy a brand new tractor and leave it sitting in the barn?  
That's what happens when we pay the costs of  
farm research and leave the findings sitting unused in office files*



*Ted Wentland is interested in grain and machines, leaving the cattle handling mostly to son Harvey.*

# GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

**I**T was 1955 and the grain crop looked good—too good, in fact, from the storage point of view. That's what Ted Wentland was thinking as he surveyed the 28,000-bushel wheat pile in the barn of his Waldeck, Sask., farm. What he needed, he told himself, was a good-sized cattle enterprise so he wouldn't have all his "eggs in one basket." Ted had been thinking this way for some time and had already obtained the makings of a Hereford herd from well-known purebred breeder Art Slade.

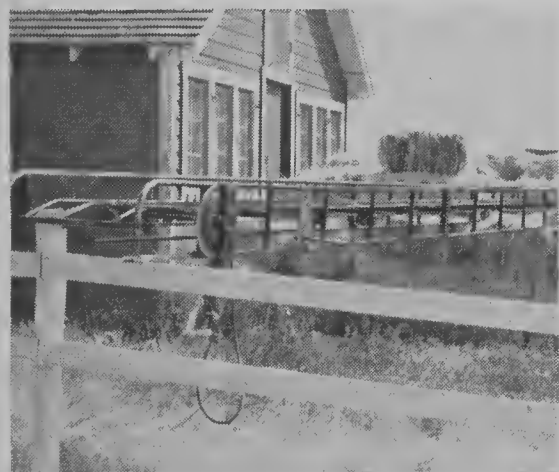
But he'd need more than a barnful of wheat if he went into this cattle business seriously. Cattle required lots of hay and pasture, as he knew, and that meant sowing a good deal of his grain land to grass. The trouble was, how many acres of grass would he require? What mixtures should he use? How long would it take to get a stand established on his place, and what production could he expect per acre?



*Hay is stacked on high ground so it can be thrown down to a feeder, and it makes a good windbreak. Opening in side of loose housing (right) gives cattle access to the circular water trough inside.*



*Abundant growth of brome and Russian wild rye on "shortgrass prairie" used for late grazing.*



*This handy conveyor cuts down manual labor by unloading the hay from the truck to the stack.*

Once he'd decided to go ahead, Ted paid a visit to nearby Swift Current Experimental Farm to get the answers he wanted. He'd heard about the work being done on forage crops by such experts as Dr. Dave Heinrichs, Dr. Tom Lawrence and Baden Campbell (see *The Country Guide*, March 1958, May 1959).

In Dave Heinrichs' office, he explained that he hadn't had much experience raising cattle, and wanted to start off on the right track. Ted had always been practical about his grain farming operations, and intended to conduct his cattle enterprise the same way. He knew he'd have to plan his forage supplies for years ahead, and he wanted the best information available on how to achieve this end.

"Ted may not have had much to do with cattle," Dave said, "but when he came in here that first time it was obvious he knew a lot of what was involved if he went into the cattle business. We discussed his whole farm unit as to size, soil, topography and suitability for growing forage crops. To give him an idea what yields he could expect from cultivated grasses and alfalfa, I showed him results of some of our experiments. We figured a grass-alfalfa mixture should return about 1,900 lb. of hay, or 1,400 lb. of pasture per acre a year on his place—counting both dry and normal years, that is."

**T**ED WENTLAND visited the Experimental Farm several times for assistance in mapping out a forage crop program which would handle the 100-head herd he planned on, and still leave a fairly large unit for producing grain. It was suggested that he gradually increase his grass seedings year by year, until half of his farm was in grain and fallow and half in grassland. Eventually he'd have to use two-thirds of his forage land

for pasture and the remainder for winter hay, Dave Heinrichs pointed out, but he should continue to grow some feed grain, plus a good cash crop of wheat.

Ted decided to leave the decision on how much land to keep in grain until he'd been in the cattle business for a while. He figured he'd be able to use his own stubble and that of neighbors for fall pasture to some extent. He was also aware of a government policy that allowed him to include land sown to cultivated forage crops as specified acreage on which he could deliver grain. Both these factors would have to be considered before he could gauge what grain acreage he would need.

"As far as stubble grazing is concerned," he said, "I didn't mean to rely on that too long because you can't always depend on it. I only intended to use it until my grass got well established."

**T**HE Wentlands farm 9 quarter-sections all told. They decided to take the Experimental Farm's recommendation of gradually working toward a goal of half grain and half grass. In the first year (1956) they seeded 160 acres to a brome-crested wheat-alfalfa mixture so as to provide the cattle with early grazing. Then, the following season, they put down another quarter of brome-Russian wild rye-alfalfa for fall grazing.

At a rate of 8 pounds per acre, seeding these quarters to grass cost Ted about \$800 apiece, and he had only the word of the experts that this expense would prove worthwhile. To add to his worries that first year, conditions were so dry it looked as if he was going to have trouble even establishing any sort of stand. But Dave Heinrichs reassured him by drawing his attention to years of grass seeding (Please turn to page 32)



[Capital News Photos]

Prime Minister Nehru of India accepts IFAP lapel button from James Patton, the organization's president.

# The Big One!

***IFAP declares the world cannot afford to fail the poor and the hungry. It proposes fresh aims for agriculture***

**W**ELL-KNOWN facts can often take on fresh meaning, importance and urgency under the right conditions. This is essentially the story of the 11th General Meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, held recently in New Delhi, India.

Meeting in this huge sub-continent of 400 million people, where the citizens struggle by democratic means with the enormous problems of economic development and of hunger and malnutrition, the responsibilities and opportunities of farmers, both as citizens and as food producers, for contributing to the solution of these problems was dominant in the minds of delegates. The simple need to meet and overcome the difficulties and practical barriers that stand in the way of effective world action were unmistakably highlighted.

The representatives of farmers of 30 countries clearly felt that what was needed at this particular time was a precise and simple statement of basic aims.

Over the last few years IFAP has, quite rightly and with some constructive results, been making quite detailed recommendations on the improvement of the machinery of international consultation on surplus disposal problems. Continuation of these efforts is needed, but at the New Delhi meeting a new and more far-reaching principle was established. This principle is that *the world's need for aid in the form of food is not something to be met only if, as and when surpluses occur, and by those countries that happen to accumulate the surplus; rather the need must be recognized, the funds and machinery for distribution provided jointly by the international community, and then the food produced to meet the need.*

A striking example of the problem was before the Conference. This was the disappearance of skim milk powder surpluses, and the consequent sudden breakdown of welfare distribution of milk powder affecting 35 million people. The Conference said: this should not happen, there should be an international fund for the purchase of milk powder for non-commercial use, and the milk should then be produced, regularly and systematically, to meet that demand.

**T**HE other central finding of the Conference was this: *That the underdeveloped countries cannot be adequately fed from the agricultural resources of western countries. The need is far too great. The goal must therefore be agricultural development, and this in turn is inseparable from*

*the general economic development of the underdeveloped nations.*

Food must take its proper, orderly, and essential place in an overall international development effort. Expanded funds are needed not only for food, but for industrial capital, roads, irrigation works, transportation, and storage facilities. In other words, development of business and public works is essential. Otherwise, food cannot be distributed, agriculture cannot develop, and displaced agricultural population cannot be employed.

The Conference came to a better understanding of the agricultural problem as it exists in a country like India. India's population is 80 per cent agricultural, and most farmers live on almost purely a subsistence basis. But the production of increased food must move forward increasingly on a basis of commercial production for a market, and the Indian farmer, like any farmer, is faced with the problems of costs, credit, investment, and prices. In short, the problem of increasing production is not only technical, it is economic.

Even gifts of wheat, badly needed though they are, can, when put on the domestic market of an underdeveloped country, depress producer prices in that country and upset the balance of the farm economy. Therefore, methods must be developed to prevent this happening. Also, not only must physical marketing facilities be provided, but the effective demand itself must expand. For this to happen, general industrial development and rising incomes are necessary. India is not a state economy, it is a market economy. The problems of low and unstable prices must be dealt with, here as elsewhere.

**A** SUMMARY of the main decisions of the IFAP Conference would read as follows:

1. Adoption of its International Food and Farm Policy.
2. Adoption of a resolution calling for an internationally financed fund for non-commercial distribution of milk powder.
3. Endorsation of the Freedom-from-Hunger campaign now being launched under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
4. Adoption of a resolution urging effective action by exporting countries in increasing markets and non-commercial wheat use through the International Wheat Utilization Committee.
5. Provision for systematic follow-up of a

by **DAVID KIRK**

United Kingdom proposal for an international butter agreement.

The Canadian delegation took the initiative in connection with both developing a basic International Food and Farm Policy in IFAP, and with the international milk powder fund proposal. The milk powder proposal is intended to be one practical step toward achieving an adequate international food and farm policy. The policy itself is phrased in general terms, but, in the opinion of the Conference, it could and should serve as a set of basic principles on which to base future action. It is a condensed statement, and should be quoted in full. It reads:

## International Food and Farm Policy

**T**HE Conference, convinced that the time has come for governments of developed and developing countries to work out together and implement a comprehensive International Food and Farm Policy, recommends that this policy should be based upon the following principles:

(i) The world food policy must be conceived as part of a wider program of world economic development, financed on a multilateral basis, in which there should be a balanced allocation of resources between agricultural and industrial development.

(ii) The potential productive capacity of agriculture should be used for the betterment of the living standards of all peoples.

(iii) In the interests (Please turn to page 49)

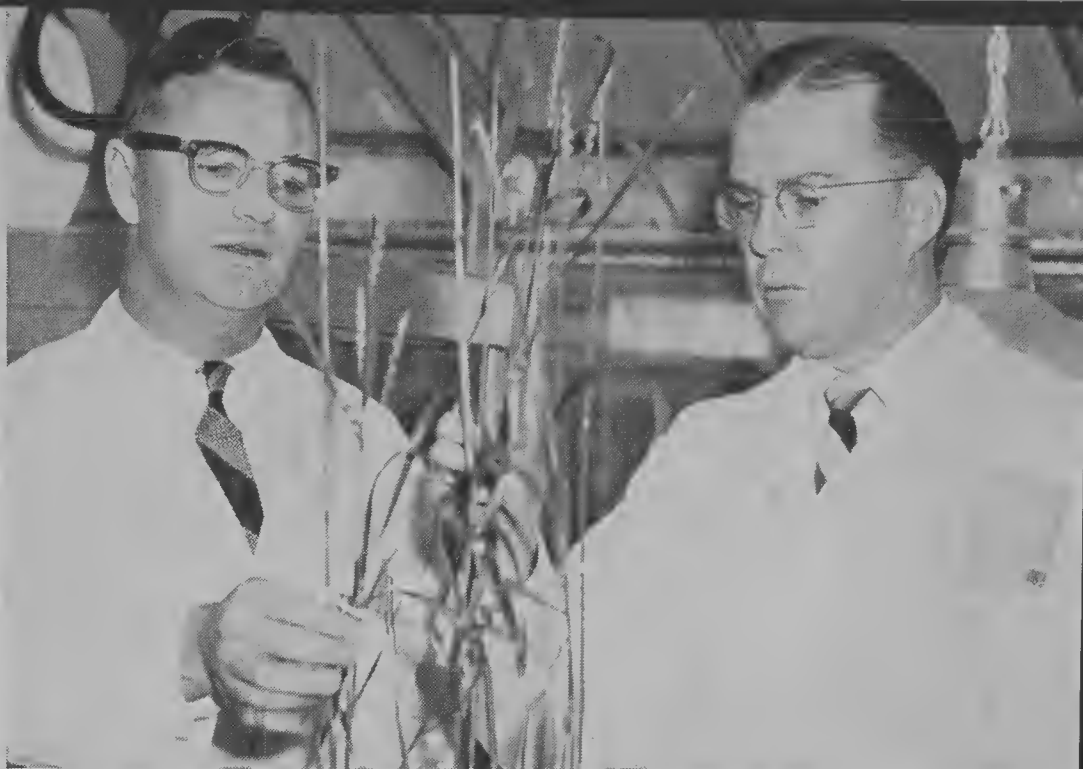


Canadians at IFAP meeting were: (l. to r.) H. H. Hannam and D. Kirk, Pres. and Sec., CFA; G. Greer, Pres., OFA; and T. G. Bobier, Pres., SFA.

# PEMBINA

## AND

# CANTHATCH



*Dr. G. J. Green (left) and Dr. Campbell examining some plants infected with stem rust.*

## Two New Varieties of Wheat

by **BARRY CAMPBELL**

*Dr. A. B. Campbell is the senior cerealist at the Winnipeg Research Station of the Canada Department of Agriculture.*

**W**ESTERN Canada has had a long succession of new wheat varieties since the first distribution of Marquis 50 years ago. Some of these varieties were bred by Canadian scientists; some were introduced from other countries. A number have been grown on large acreages for many years; but others have been unsuccessful and were short-lived. In Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, the rust fungi have been the principal factors determining what wheat varieties have been grown, and only those with resistance have been successful.

At present, two varieties are of outstanding importance on the prairies. Thatcher, introduced from the United States and distributed in Canada in 1936, was grown on almost half of Canada's wheat acreage in 1959; while Selkirk, developed in Canada and distributed in 1954, occupied almost one-third of the acreage.

In November 1959 the Canada Department of Agriculture announced that two new varieties, named Pembina and Canthatch, would be released for growing in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It will be interesting to note the effect that the new varieties will have on the varietal picture over the next few years.

### Pembina Wheat

**T**HIS is a new variety of hard red spring wheat which has been licensed by the Canada Department of Agriculture, and which is now being distributed to farmers in small amounts. It was selected from a cross between Thatcher and a sister selection of Selkirk made in 1948 by Dr. R. F. Peterson at the Cereal Breeding Laboratory, Winnipeg. The selection and testing of Pembina have been carried out by the Rust Area Project Group, under the leadership of the present writer. This group felt that a name with historical significance in this area would be appropriate. Pembina, the name of one of the early forts, was chosen.

Pembina has a mid-long head with apical awnlets. Its kernels are somewhat smaller and more uniform than those of Selkirk. Its straw is slightly shorter than that of Thatcher but about equal in strength.

Compared with Selkirk, Pembina is a little more resistant to stem rust and leaf rust. It is also resistant to loose smut. Pembina matures

about 1 day earlier than Selkirk. But it is expected to yield at least as well as Selkirk in the Red River Valley, and perhaps 1 bushel per acre less in the western part of the rust area. Pembina shatters about the same amount as Selkirk.

Western Canada is famous for the high baking qualities of its wheat. This is because of the suitability of our soil and climate, and because of the varieties we have grown—Marquis and Thatcher being the best known of these. According to cereal chemists, Pembina has achieved a new level of excellence in baking quality. It is hoped that Pembina will be widely grown, and that the quality of our wheat crop will reach an even higher level as a result.

Supplies of Pembina seed are limited. Fifty pounds of seed were sown on 2 acres under irrigation in California during the winter of 1958-59, and 93 bushels were sown in Manitoba and Saskatchewan last summer. From this increase, 7,429 bushels are available for distribution and for experimental purposes.

This seed is being allocated to farmers in Manitoba and east of the third meridian in Saskatchewan on a "first come, first served" basis. A. B. Masson of the Canada Agriculture Seed Office, 518 Dominion Public Building, Winnipeg, who is in charge of distribution, reports that he has already more orders for Pembina than he has seed. However, if present seed supplies are put to good use, there should be ample seed of Pembina for 1961.

### Canthatch Wheat

**T**HIS is a new variety of hard red spring wheat which has been licensed by the Canada Department of Agriculture. It is now being distributed to farmers. It is a backcross variety developed by crossing Thatcher first with Kenya Farmer and then with the Thatcher-Kenya Farmer hybrids until Thatcher had been used six times.

The abbreviated parentage is expressed as Thatcher<sup>a</sup> x Kenya Farmer.

During the breeding of this variety, which was conducted by the writer at the Cereal Breeding Laboratory in Winnipeg from 1951 to 1953, the hybrids used in the crosses were selected for their resistance to race 15B of stem rust. The result of this breeding procedure is a variety that, apart from its resistance to 15B, is virtually identical with Thatcher.

The choice of a name for this variety was a problem. The normal procedure for backcross varieties in some countries is to add the last two numerals of the year of distribution to the name of the original variety. For example, in this particular case it would be Thatcher 60. However, since Thatcher itself was produced and named in the United States, it was felt that we did not have the right to call our new variety Thatcher 60. Canthatch was eventually coined from the names Canada and Thatcher.

Canthatch has been tested extensively in the Prairie Provinces and does indeed appear to be virtually identical with Thatcher. Since it is susceptible to leaf rust, Canthatch is not recommended for the heart of the rust area. It should be useful on the western and northern fringes of the rust area, where it will provide more insurance than Thatcher against stem rust, which wreaked havoc with crops in this area in 1953 and 1954.

The supply of Canthatch appears to be adequate. There are 12,722 bushels of seed which was harvested in excellent condition, and an additional 5,482 bushels which had to be dried after harvesting, but which may be useable as seed.

These two new varieties are being distributed under circumstances quite different from those in 1954, when Selkirk was first available. The varieties then being grown in Manitoba had been damaged by the new, virulent race 15B of stem rust in 1953, and were to be even more badly damaged in 1954, so that the demand for Selkirk was high and its acreage expanded very quickly. There is no such urgent need for new varieties at present, as Selkirk is continuing to hold off the rust threat. Pembina and Canthatch will have to succeed on their own merits, and in direct competition with such successful varieties as Selkirk and Thatcher.



# What

# FARM CREDIT

## Program Means

### A WORD OF EXPLANATION

*At the last session of Parliament a new lending agency, the Farm Credit Corporation, was established. T. J. Rutherford, previously in charge of the Veterans' Land Act, is directing this larger program. The Country Guide questioned Brig. Rutherford with respect to the operations of the Corporation and the wider contribution it may make to agriculture. The questions and Brig. Rutherford's answers follow.—Editor.*

**Question.** What will be the maximum loan to a farmer?

**Answer.** Two parts of the Act deal with this—Parts II and III. Under Part II a farmer can borrow up to \$20,000, if it is not over 75 per cent of the productive agricultural value of the real estate, which includes land to be purchased with the loan. In addition, he can borrow up to \$7,500 as a Farm Improvement loan. Under Part III he can borrow up to \$27,500 from the Farm Credit Corporation, but he cannot also borrow a Farm Improvement loan until the FCC loan is down to 75 per cent of the real estate value. Loans under Part III of the Act can only be made to farmers between 21 and 45 years of age.

**Q.** When will the program be in operation?

**A.** Part II came into operation when the Act was proclaimed on October 5 last. Part III has taken more time because it required the bringing in of Veterans' Land Act staff to work with the farmers on pre-loan counseling and supervision. Appraisals are impossible in the winter, of course, but we'll be going in the spring.

**Q.** How much, in total, will be available for loans?

**A.** The Act specifies a maximum of 25 times our \$8 million capitalization—\$200 million.

**Q.** Will the existing provincial credit programs be integrated with this one?

**A.** There are no plans in that respect. We will co-operate fully with the provincial plans in every respect.

**Q.** Do you feel there is a danger of overlapping?

**A.** Of course there is overlapping, but I don't think it is doing any harm.

### COST OF SCHEME

**Q.** At 5 per cent, your interest rate is below the rate of other lenders. Are you anxious to make a maximum of loans?

**A.** Money we are loaning at 5 per cent, we are getting at 5¼ per cent. We are not anxious to make loans

except where they will help individual farmers and the voluntary reorganization of agriculture. We're not pressing farmers to borrow, certainly.

**Q.** You're not attempting to make the FCC self-supporting?

**A.** How could we, when we're borrowing at a higher interest rate than we're lending? But we're trying to hold costs of administration to a minimum.

**Q.** How much will the subsidization be, say on a million dollars loaned?

**A.** On new loans made for the maximum period of 30 years the loss in interest alone would be about \$100,000. The costs of administration would add to that total.

**Q.** Do you believe credit can cut farm production costs?

**A.** Definitely.

**Q.** Some economists argue that reduction in farm production costs is simply passed on to consumers as cheaper food. You don't agree?

**A.** I don't want to argue with the economists. But they would agree that greater efficiency relative to his neighbors helps an individual farmer to make more profit, and the industry is helped in the export market through an overall reduction in production costs.

**Q.** You masterminded VLA for many years. Are the farmers under that program better off than similar young starting farmers who did not have VLA assistance?

**A.** It would certainly appear so. For example, our VLA farmers have, on the average, increased their net worth by \$1,000 a year, and of the \$400 million we loaned there is now only about \$12,000 which has been owing for over 3 years.

**Q.** In what ways is the present program superior to the old Farm Loan Board?

**A.** I'm going to side-step that. VLA and the Farm Loan Board have co-operated closely and I wish to avoid any invidious comparisons of either with the FCC. The integration of the

Prepared by

**RALPH HEDLIN**

Farm Loan and VLA staff should make better work possible, and increase the personal service available to the farmer. The new package loan policy on land, buildings, stock and chattels and the higher maximum for loans should be a help.

### SIZE OF FARM

**Q.** It is often said the Farm Loan Board would only loan to the big farmers. Do you accept this as a valid criticism?

**A.** I would be reluctant to sit in judgment of the past performance of the Farm Loan Board, any more than I would of VLA.

**Q.** Well, will the FCC be prepared to loan on small units?

**A.** Our willingness to loan will not necessarily bear any relationship to farm size. Land productivity varies widely. It takes, as my father used to say, a lot of some kinds of land to make an acre.

**Q.** In other words, you'll lend to any farmer if he can make good use of the credit and can repay?

**A.** Hmm. That needs a little qualification. We wouldn't, for example, expect a farmer who had adequate holdings to meet the requirements of an economic unit, or who had funds of his own which were not being employed in agriculture—we would not expect him to seek substantial subsidized loans from the FCC.

**Q.** Are applications coming in pretty steadily?

**A.** Yes, in increasing numbers. The winter weather is, of course, holding up appraisals.

**Q.** Will loans be made in time for 1960 operations?

**A.** Oh, yes. The credit program—VLA, Farm Loan Board, Farm Improvement Loans and now FCC—is a continuing program. There'll be no break in loans.

**Q.** How many loans for 1960?

**A.** I'd guess something over 50,000 and, of course, we haven't really felt  
(Please turn to page 22)

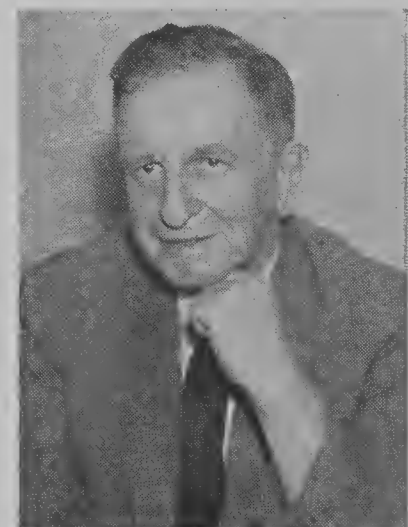
Brig. Rutherford says:



*We will co-operate fully with the provincial plans in every respect.*



*Readiness to lend won't necessarily bear any relationship to farm size.*



*Joint Farm Loan and VLA staff should increase services to farmers.*



*Loans are to be made at local level rather than by headquarters staff.*



**“BOY!  
AREN'T THEY  
BEAUTS?”**

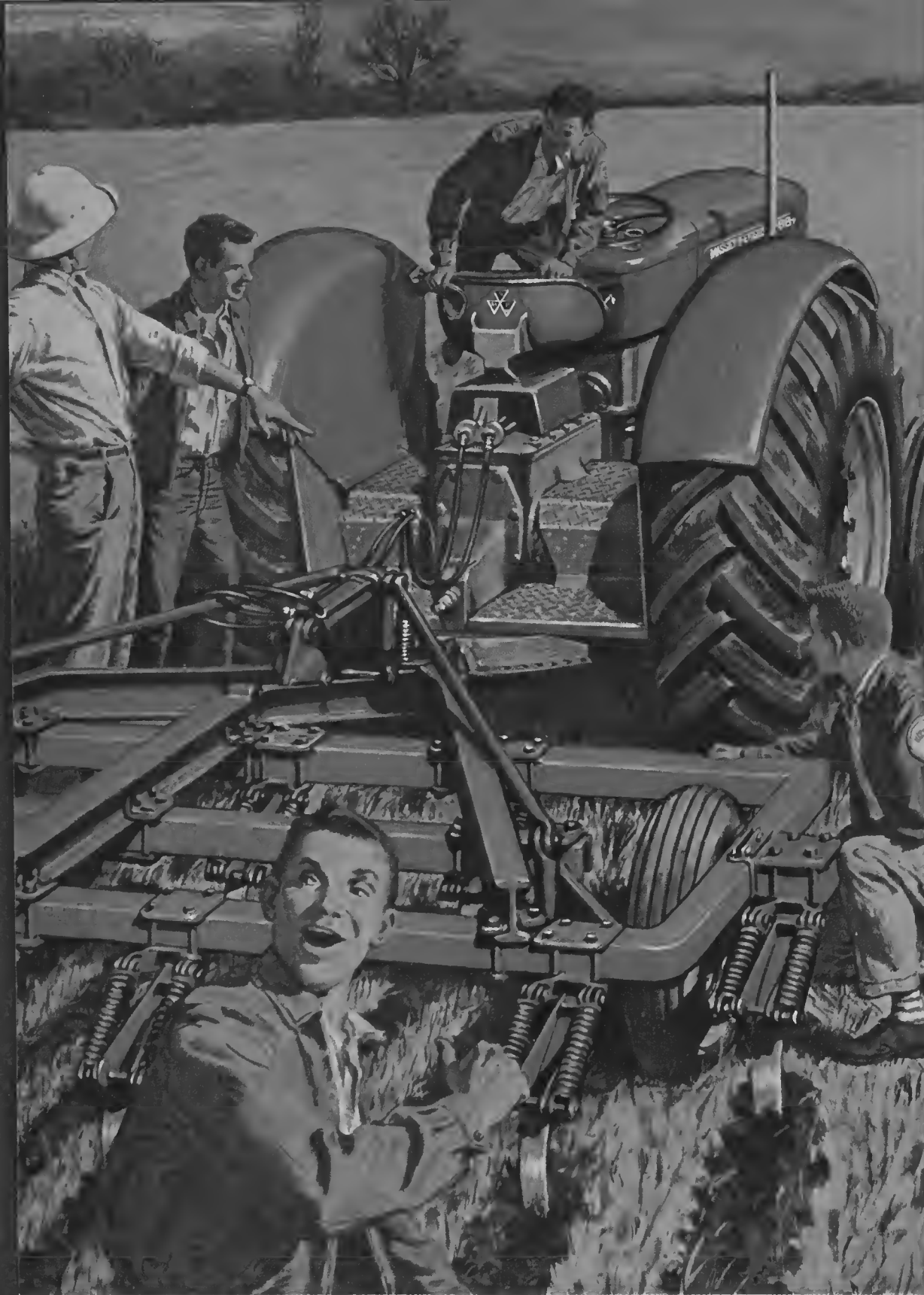
*Look, compare...you'll  
be a Massey-Ferguson man!*

*Ag students put Massey-Ferguson  
tractors through their paces*

You see here the lively start of an ag students' Field Day on a Massey-Ferguson experimental farm. These bright young farmers-to-be came out to see for themselves why Massey-Ferguson tractors are the most talked about, the most wanted tractors in all Canada. What they saw gave them the answer: Massey-Ferguson tractors are the hardest working, best engineered tractors in the business.

Out on the farm they saw and drove the tractors with the exclusive Ferguson System: the world famous 3-plow Ferguson 35, the versatile 3-plow MF 50, the all-job 4-plow MF 65, and the big, powerful 5-plow MF 85. Copied by all but never equalled, the Ferguson System revolutionized power farming and is constantly improved to keep it years ahead of all the others.

They marvelled at the surging, brute power of the big 5 and 6 plow Massey-Ferguson luggers that are precision engineered to get the big jobs done with the biggest pull-type implements on the big, big prairie farms. For what convinced the boys of Massey-Ferguson's great superiority in tractor engineering, turn the page.



## THESE TRACTORS CUT BIGGEST FARMS "DOWN TO SIZE"

One of the highlights of the boys' day was a careful going-over of the big Massey-Ferguson 88, the powerhouse lugger in the "60 horse class" for extra-capacity pull-type implements that get the work done faster on big-acreage farms and ranches.

They watched the MF 88 lug down and work the massive Massey-Ferguson 124 Heavy-Duty Tiller through hard, compacted soil. "That big 88's a powerful brute," one of the boys said. "Looks like nothing could stop it!"

Yet for all its size and power, the MF 88 is remarkably easy to handle. Arm-saving power steering is standard equipment. The wide, non-skid platform lets the driver mount easily, and to stand and stretch on the go. Full crown fenders protect the operator from dust or mud. And all controls are easy to reach and see.

The MF 88's remote control hydraulic system takes all the hard work out of handling big-capacity pull-type implements. Two spool valves operate two remote cylinders. A third spool valve can be added.

The big MF 88 and the even bigger MF 95 (below) are real horizon shrinkers, with the brute strength the big jobs call for.



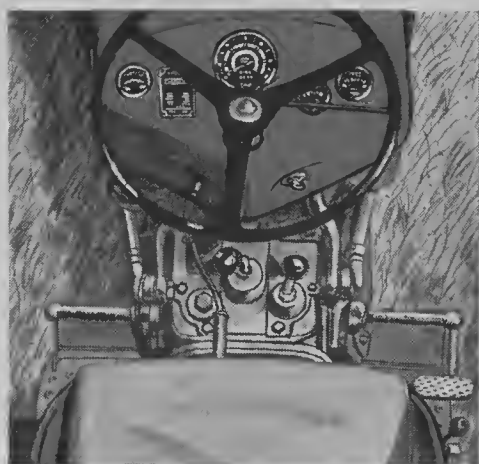
*Brute-strong diesel lugger for the biggest jobs!* This is the mighty Massey-Ferguson 95 Diesel, with surging 6-plow power and traction to spare for the biggest capacity pull-type implements that get more work done out of every precious man-hour. Its rugged, smooth-running, 6-cylinder diesel easily handles the biggest jobs, like working the giant MF 36 Wide Level Disc Harrow with seed box shown here. Built-in 2-way hydraulics

provide complete control of implements from the driver's seat. A 5-speed transmission runs quietly and smoothly, matches the engine's power. Heavy-duty swinging drawbar with 25-inch arc gives smooth, flexible operation of pull-type equipment. It locks in position when reversing with an implement. Easily reached controls, power steering, wide non-skid platform and comfort seat all cut driver fatigue 'way down. See the big MF 95!





*One easy step and you're up.* The convenient, safe way. No climbing up over implements from the rear.



*Everything in the easy-reach zone.* No stretching, no fumbling, no straining—you can keep your eyes on your work.



*Finger-Tip Controls.* A single, easily reached quadrant controls implement's draft, position, response.



*Foam-Float Contour Seat.* Positioned ahead of rear axle. Cushionlike; weather-proof. Moves fore and aft to fit any driver.

### *New kind of work comfort*

By day's end the boys had discovered another great advantage of Ferguson System tractors. After driving them, watching them work all day long in the fields, they could see that here were tractors thoughtfully engineered in every detail with the *operator's* comfort and convenience in mind.

The boys saw that here were tractors that delivered big work capacity, but did it with a new kind of hour-after-hour working comfort. One of the older boys summed it up this way: "The people who designed these Ferguson System tractors took into consideration the fact that a man only has two hands and two feet, and that a hand or foot should only be expected to do one thing at a time, without reaching or straining. They located the tractor seat ahead of the rear axle . . . a comfort zone in any vehicle. Maybe these facts sound simple, but you only have to drive a Ferguson System tractor and compare it with others to see the difference it makes."



# MASSEY FERGUSON

Massey-Ferguson Limited, Toronto

*Pace-Setter of Modern Farming...World's Most Famous Combines  
and the only Tractors with the Ferguson System*

Continued from page 18

## FARM CREDIT

the impact of the new legislation as yet.

**Q. From now on you'll have loan supervisors across Canada?**

**A.** We hope to have approximately 225 local offices, located in the market towns and each in charge of a resident credit adviser. We look forward to decentralizing the granting of loans to the branch level rather than, as in the past, having the decisions made in Ottawa.

**Q. You'll be relying heavily on your field staff?**

**A.** Definitely. No decision at the higher level is better than the advice you receive from the field staff. And, from the viewpoint of the possible borrower, they'll be equally important. They'll give information as to the loan

policy, giving pre-loan counseling on the use of credit, help to prepare the application, provide the supervisory help to those that ask for it (or who borrow under Part III) and help those that get into financial trouble.

**Q. What will your appraisers look for in deciding to make a loan?**

**A.** This is important. Appraisal will be on the basis of the productive agricultural value of the land. This will be arrived at by taking all the land security, including any to be bought with the loan, and basing the appraisal upon the net agricultural income and home-use value it will produce, adjusted for such things as location. We will be looking for an economic unit to result from the loan and this means that the property, when put to the best use, must pay operating expenses, maintain the value and utility of the security, give the farm family a good standard of living and retire the debt with interest within the terms of the contract. In the pre-loan counseling, indeed, it will be decided

if these four objectives can be accomplished and if it is agreed they cannot, no application is ordinarily made. This means there is no rejection of a loan that has been filed, and it avoids disappointment.

## SUPERVISION

**Q. What will the supervision, compulsory under Part III loans, do to help the farmer?**

**A.** An annual operating statement must be kept under Part III loans. The supervisor will analyze this with the farmer and they will agree where improvements might be made. He will help the farmer to allocate the loan money wisely and, of course, will give pre-loan advice. We hope to be able to make an annual inspection during the growing season. The objective will be simply to help the farmer in as many ways as possible.

**Q. You will charge a fee for this supervision?**

**A.** The act so provides. It will

likely be in the neighborhood of \$25 a year, which should be no hardship, especially considering that the loan is subsidized. Loans under Part III will be supervised, and supervision will be available for those under Part II that want it.

**Q. What will be the term of the loans?**

**A.** The maximum will be 30 years but the length of time will be influenced by the purpose of the loan, loan size relative to security, to some extent the age of the borrower, and other factors.

**Q. Is there any provision for risk and instability—for the borrower who has a crop failure?**

**A.** Yes. We expect that there will be provision in the regulations for share crop agreements in special crop areas, such as the wheat growing prairies, where the produce can be disposed of as a cash crop. On this type of contract, in Saskatchewan alone, VLA has collected \$1.2 million more than would have been collected otherwise.

**Q. What about loans to commercial operations—the so-called "farm factories"?**

**A.** We expect to have a regulation to the effect that the farm must be of sufficient size that the crops produced on it, when sold or fed, must produce enough income to meet our four economic requirements. Large, integrated operators that do not produce feed, but buy it, will be eliminated from the program.

**Q. Do you expect this program to inflate land values and, in that way, increase farm costs?**

**A.** There is always a danger of the general availability of credit—especially when it is subsidized—inflating land values. Such inflation can cancel the benefits of credit. We are aware of the hazard, but between them, VLA and FCC will control most of the long-term farm credit. We think we can control such inflation through appraising on long-term productive value, rather than market value.

**Q. One final question, Brig. Rutherford. If any reader of The Country Guide wishes further details on this credit program where should he go for it?**

**A.** He should determine the location of the credit adviser for his area (this will be common knowledge in the district) and go and see him. He will have all the information. V



You'll certainly drive a long way before you find one of T.C.A.'s new DC8's at an Imperial Esso service station. But they're important Imperial customers just the same.

## The jet and the family car—together they mean lower gasoline prices

The new DC8 jets are powered by a special jet fuel, as carefully tailored for its job as the gasoline for your car.

Today's gasoline and jet fuels are only two types of a whole range of products made by Imperial from petroleum. These products—over 600 of them—cover everything: gases which are turned into plastics, waxes for all kinds of needs, greases, lubricating oils, fuel oils and asphalts.

This efficiency in getting everything out of every gallon of crude oil is an important reason for lower fuel prices—whether for a DC8, a jalopy or the new family car.

Gasoline is a bargain: in the last five years the average price of things people buy has gone up nearly 16 per cent, while gasoline has actually gone down about half of one per cent.\*

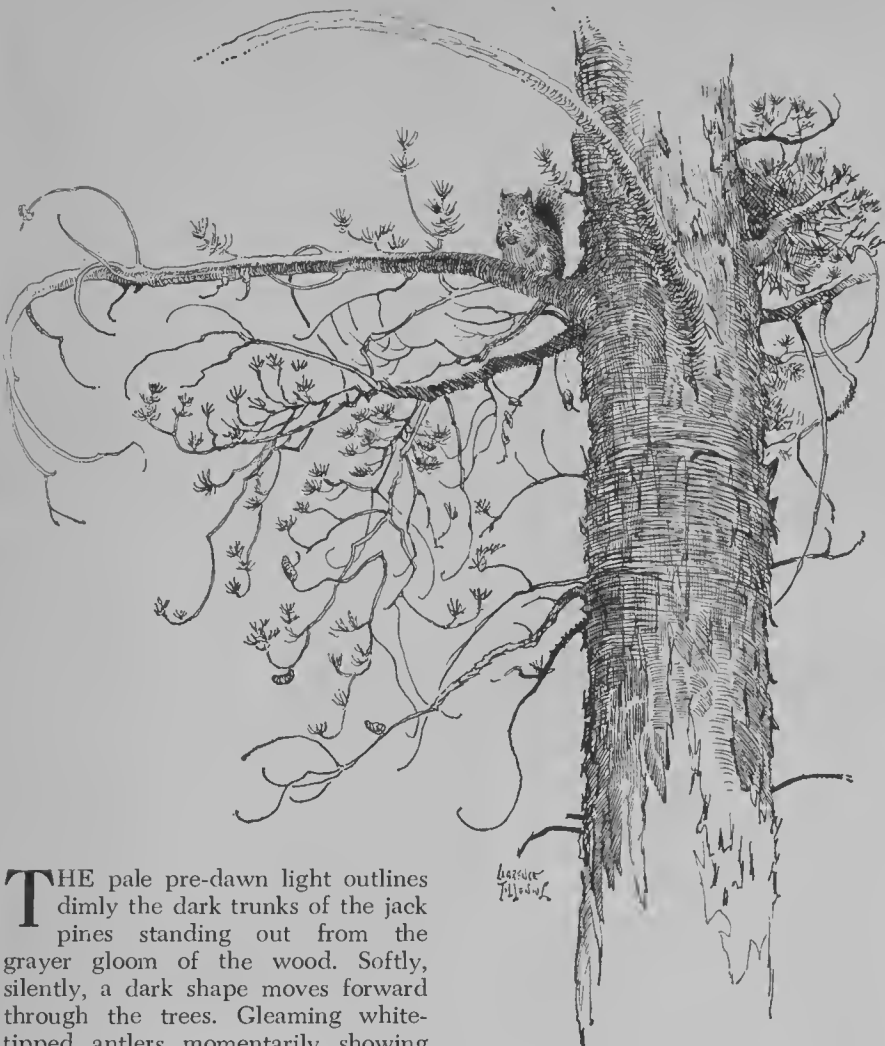
\*DBS wholesale price index.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED...for 79 years a leader in Canada's growth

# Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 16



THE pale pre-dawn light outlines dimly the dark trunks of the jack pines standing out from the grayer gloom of the wood. Softly, silently, a dark shape moves forward through the trees. Gleaming white-tipped antlers momentarily showing through the tree trunks reveal a white-tailed buck. The massive rack and burly body mark him for an old stager, wise in the woodcraft without which a buck does not live to become such a woods-monarch as this.

He has slept intermittently through the later part of the night, and now he is moving slowly through the woods, feeding as he goes until the increasing light shall warn him it is time to seek out a secluded thicket in which to hide through the day.

For the past half hour he has moved through the woods like a gray ghost, meandering here and there so silently that no unfriendly eye has marked his presence. But now he makes a slip. At a faint scratching of claws on bark nearby, he throws his head up and around, ears swiveling forward to identify the sound. An antler catches one of the dry twigs projecting from a pine trunk and it breaks with a loud crack.

"Chir-rr-rr!" A noisy challenge rings out through the silent wood, heard far and wide by friend and foe alike. The faint rasp of claws on bark, overheard by the buck, was made by a drowsy squirrel settling himself to snooze more comfortably in a pine crotch. The snapping twig has shocked him into full wakefulness and at once he sets out to justify his reputation as the gossip of the woods.

This is a trait of the red squirrel known to many hunters, who are not slow to turn it to advantage. Many a deer or coyote that has spent precious time laying a maze of tracks in some impossible tangle of windfall to baffle a pursuer has been betrayed by a

malicious red squirrel, glimpsing him as he sneaks off. The following hunter, hearing the squirrel heads directly for that spot, confident his quarry is at that moment in sight of the bushy tailed busybody.

But a wise old buck has also his stratagems. While the first shrill chatter is still waking the echoes, he is on his way, leaving friend Chatterer as we see him here, preening himself smugly over his undoubted ability as a broadcaster of news — whether for good or evil. V

## Heavy Sleepers



THIS is the first successful machine to use gas for safely anesthetizing horses, cattle and other large animals. It was developed by Dr. E. Wynn Jones, of Oklahoma State University. V



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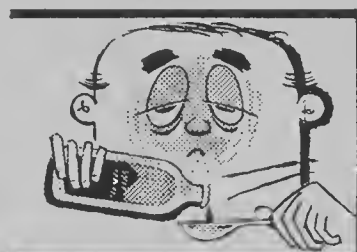
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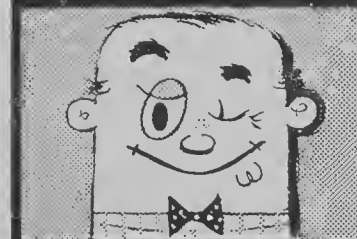
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Use the **WEATHER FORECAST**  
on page 6 to help you farm  
more profitably.



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YOUR COUGH



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PINEX

All you need is a sip. Pinex eases your throat, stops the tickle, subdues that cough. Keep a bottle handy. Your druggist has it.



**PINEX**

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**"EXPORT"**

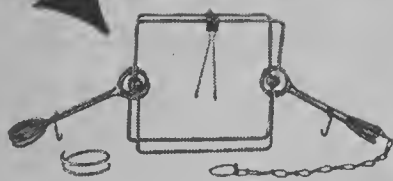
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CIGARETTES

NOW, famous Blue Spotted Hybrid gilts only, can be purchased on the finance plan, low down payment, a year to pay balance, no interest. Send for full details. Also available, English Large Black, the best breed in the world for cross-breeding and a tremendous demand for breeding stock. Also, Landrace. Catalogue and folder on cross-breeding.

TWEDDLE FARMS  
Fergus, Ontario



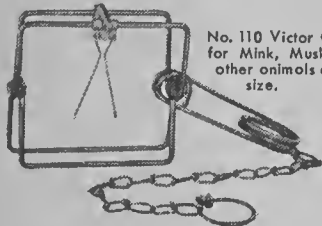
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**Victor Conibear**  
**trap for BEAVER**



No. 330 Victor Conibear for Beaver, Otter and similar size animals.

Last year, trappers throughout Canada enthusiastically approved the world's first humane, body-gripping trap—the Victor Conibear No. 110. Now, after a year of proven success with this revolutionary trap, the new No. 330 has been developed.

The No. 330 is designed specifically for beaver, otter and other animals of similar size. Its large, 10" x 10" jaws and powerful double spring assure fast, positive killing. Body-gripping design eliminates wring-off and damage to valuable fur pelts. Trap is lightweight, folds flat for compact carrying. It is ideally suited for water sets and is equipped with safe-setting device and 19" chain with ring.



No. 110 Victor Conibear for Mink, Muskrat and other animals of similar size.

Also see the complete line of Victor leg-hold traps.

Buy Victor Conibear traps at your local Hardware or Sporting Goods store. If your dealer can't supply you, write to us.

**ANIMAL TRAP COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
 Niagara Falls, Ontario



*First a spray, now  
 a feed additive*

## New Systemic Controls Warbles



Cattle spraying was watched by (left to right) district warble inspector Allan Campbell, cattleman Stewart McCall and Livestock Commissioner W. P. Watson.

**W**ANT to stop warble grubs right in their tracks, before they migrate through the animal's body leaving their trail of damage to tissues and hide? Two systemic insecticides are available for the job.

Co-Ral, which is sprayed onto beef cattle and is absorbed through the skin to destroy the migrating grubs, was introduced a year ago. Now, for the first time, a systemic, to be used as a feed additive, is on the market. It is Trolene FM 40, which is blended in the concentrate portion of the ration at the rate of 15 lb. to half a ton of finished feed.

This mixture is fed for 7 consecutive days at the rate of 1 lb. per head per day, for each 400 lb. of live body weight. Treatment is not permitted within 60 days of slaughter.

In feeding trials conducted with this substance, beef cattle and dairy heifers made faster, more economical gains. The beef cattle showed less hide damage and yielded more valuable carcasses. The Canada Department of Agriculture recently accepted feed registration on the new product.

Co-Ral was used as a spray for warbles by some cattlemen across the

country a year ago. Last fall, Ontario's Livestock Commissioner, W. P. Watson, set up and supervised an on-the-farm program to demonstrate its effectiveness to the province's beefmen. About 300 calves and 300 yearlings, which are in various feedlots in Bruce and Huron Counties, were sprayed with Co-Ral. Check groups on each farm were left unsprayed. By spring, Mr. Watson hopes to have dramatic evidence of how it pays to control warbles.—D.R.B.

## Weaning And the Sow

**W**HETHER you wean pigs gradually or take the sow away and never let her see the pigs again, always take the sow away from her young, not the pigs away from the sow. This advice comes from Garnet Norrish of Ontario Agricultural College. He explains that pigs left in the pen to which they are accustomed are not likely to become restless or to try to break out.

Another point to watch is that the sow's milk secretion has stopped. If she is obviously suffering from udder distention, allow the pigs to milk her out once, but do it only as a last resort. Reducing the amount of feed, and bulking the ration with 15 to 25 per cent bran a few days before weaning, will hasten the drying off process.

## Frozen Flax Danger Pointed Out

**C**ATTLE like flax hay when it's green and leafy, but watch out for prussic acid, warns Dr. J. M. Bell, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan.

As little as half a pound of the poisonous forage, containing a quarter of a gram of prussic acid per pound, can be sufficient to kill a sheep. "While we have not encountered

much flax containing more than half this toxicity in this area, it is apparent that some is poisonous enough that one good meal could be fatal," says Dr. Bell.

Prussic acid poisoning can be relieved easily by a veterinarian if the condition is recognized in time. Another thing that might be done is to have samples of the flax forage tested, but it may be difficult to obtain a truly representative sample. Dr. Bell's advice is to anticipate trouble by keeping animals off flax forage at least until mid-winter, by which time weathering has left little of the toxicity.

## Litters Lost in Sudden Sickness

**"B**ABY pig disease" was found in Alberta herds early last winter.

It is quite similar to transmissible gastroenteritis, as reported in the U.S.A., and bears some resemblance to the vomiting and wasting that occurred in Ontario.

Dr. G. S. Wilson, Alberta veterinary pathologist, says the disease attacked litters at any time in the first 2 weeks of life. A number of litters were lost completely at the same time. The first symptoms are vomiting and a fever. Diarrhea and wasting follow. Death may come quickly, while others will



[Guide photo] When disease strikes, call in a veterinarian fast, avoid costly losses.

linger and waste away, then die of a secondary infection.

Accurate diagnosis by a veterinarian is essential at the first sign of symptoms. There is no successful treatment. Sows that fail to farrow until after the 1-month period when losses occur need not be isolated. But those farrowing during the infective period should be isolated and handled separately. The disease caused fairly heavy losses for a brief period last winter and then subsided rapidly.

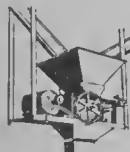
## Bored or Sick?

**W**HEN pigs start to bite tails it's not just because they are bored, says an Indiana veterinarian. Dr. Richard A. Spring reports that tail biting results from anemia. He has slaughtered and examined dozens of identified tail biters and found anemia in every case.

Dr. Spring says the three most common causes of the anemia are streptococcus infection centered in the kidney, iodine deficiency through enlargement of the thyroid gland, and occasionally blood-sucking red stomach worms.

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New "Tractor-Mounted" Roller Mill Fits to Tractor drawbar or 3-point hitch—with PTO drive for all makes of tractors. Perfect for moving from one location to another and for getting around in tight places.



TWELVE MODELS & SIZES AVAILABLE... CAPACITIES FROM 50 to 1200 bu. per hr. Prices start at \$179.00 FOB Swift Current, Sask.

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[Guide photos] The warble spray, Co-Ral, applied to McCall's steers at 400 lb. pressure.

# the claims:

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Some parts competitors claim that they manufacture parts under license from Caterpillar in the U.S.A., Europe, Canada, or Latin America, and that their parts are, therefore, of Caterpillar quality.

# the facts:

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- These claims are *not* true!
- Some competitors manufacture parts to specifications *lower* than those required by Caterpillar. This enables them to sell at prices less than the Caterpillar Dealer's prices.
- All parts purchased from outside suppliers by Caterpillar *must* meet Caterpillar specifications.
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## **CATERPILLAR**

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## SOILS and CROPS



### Simple Soil Test

HERE'S a simple way to find the texture of the soil you are working, as told by G. R. Webster of the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C.

Take a handful of soil and wet it

slowly, working it in the hand continuously.

Continue wetting it for about 2 minutes until the soil is like soft putty.

Squeeze the soil firmly and then open your hand.

If the soil offers a great deal of resistance to opening the hand, it is clay soil.

If it offers moderate resistance, it is clay loam.

If the pull of the soil can just be detected, without distorting the ball of soil, it is loam.

If there is no resistance to opening the hand, it is sandy loam. V

## First Breakthrough for Wild Oat Control with Chemicals

### The Chemicals

**Avadex:** recommended as a pre-planting treatment for control of wild oats in flax, and for trial use in barley, sugar beets, rapeseed and sunflowers. **Carbyne:** a post-emergence control for wild oats, recommended for trial use only in wheat, barley, sugar beets, rapeseed and sunflowers.

"WE are on the threshold of an era when chemical wild oat control can become a reality.

This is not the end—just the beginning." With these words Harry Leggett, superintendent of the Regina Experimental Farm, introduced two new chemicals at the Western Canadian Weed Control Conference last month. The chemicals, known as Avadex and Carbyne, will be available for the coming season and were given limited recommendations by the conference.

**AVADEx.** This is a pre-planting treatment. It is recommended for control of wild oats in flax, and for trial use only in barley, sugar beets, rapeseed and sunflowers.

**Method.** Avadex is sprayed on the soil just before planting. The rate is 2 lb. per acre in 10 gallons solution at a pressure of 30 lb. per square inch. It must be incorporated in the top 3 or 4 inches of soil on the same day as it is applied, using a disk-type implement. The soil must be in good tilth. Double incorporation is recommended on stubble.

**Effect.** Avadex is effective for more than 6 weeks. As soon as wild oats germinate and come in contact with Avadex, they are killed. If wild oat seeds do not germinate they are not affected. The recommendations are based on tests by 10 experimental farms and universities in Western Canada, which showed that Avadex is selective, particularly in flax. An open recommendation for use in cereals and other crops will depend on further tests.

**Cost.** Avadex is selling at present for \$3.50 per lb., which means that chemical treatment would cost \$7 per acre.

**Some tips.** Harry Leggett, who has carried out tests for two seasons in the field, plus greenhouse tests, suggests that farmers should try Avadex on a small acreage where wild oat infestation is known to be heavy. Even 2 to 5 acres might be sufficient, and this would simplify comparison with untreated areas. Get to know how to handle the chemical. You might find a way to lower costs by seeding the crop at the same time as you disk to incorporate Avadex.

**CARBYNE.** This is a treatment after wild oats have emerged. It is recommended for trial use only in wheat, barley, sugar beets, rapeseed and sunflowers.

**Method.** Carbyne is applied when wild oats are at the early 2-leaf to early 3-leaf stage, usually 4 to 9 days after they emerge. The correct timing is very important. Application is at 1 lb. per acre in 5 gallons solution, using fan-type spray nozzles at 45 lb. per square inch pressure.

**Effect.** Carbyne is a growth suppressant. It will stop the growth of wild oat plants for about 7 to 8 weeks after application. It does not control wild oats that emerge after spraying. Many of the wild oat plants will die if caught at the recommended growth stage, but a few will develop new tillers that can produce seed. However, if the crop is vigorous, it will

## TOMMY'S DOLLAR

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Flax at Morris, Man., after Avadex treatment (right) was 98 per cent free of wild oats. Untreated plot (left) had over a hundred wild oats per square yard.

tend to smother the remaining wild oats, which are in a weakened state.

**Cost.** Carbyne is applied at only 1 lb. per acre, but it is expected to cost about the same as Avadex to treat an acre.

**Some tips.** Farm tests on small acreages are suggested on account of the recommendation for trial only, and also to enable farmers to learn how to use Carbyne. It is important as with other chemicals, to wash hands thoroughly after using it. Wear rubber gloves if the skin is sensitive.

**OTHER TREATMENTS.** It is reasonable to suppose that other chemicals for wild oat control will appear. Some are being tested already. However, it would be a mistake to think that the wild oat prob-

lem has been licked, even by Avadex or Carbyne. Do not neglect to carry out normal wild oat control.

Cultural treatments are still important. Delayed seeding, using an early maturing barley crop, is the best method. Fall tillage, light early-spring cultivation, post-seeding cultivation and fertilizers will increase the percentage of control.

The introduction of Carbyne and Avadex represents a breakthrough after many years of effort. They enable farmers to open up a limited chemical warfare on wild oats for the first time. A combination of old methods and new ones, and a realization that wild oats will not disappear overnight, are the best guarantees for success.—R.C. ✓



## Psychology In Handling Cows

**T**HE Ontario Department of Agriculture has published these tips for getting more co-operation from the cow at milking time, plus some milk you may never have missed.

Milk at regular intervals. Milking late may produce more milk, but the letdown response may have gone before you have all the milk.

Place easily stimulated cows in the first stanchions and milk them first. Cows that milk out slowly should be at the end of the line.

Teach cows to respond to milking stimulus with vigorous massage of udder and teats, using a damp cloth.

Avoid frightening cows before milking time. Abnormal noises, strangers or barking dogs may slow or stop the action of the letdown hormone.

Keep your temper under control. Pain caused by kicking or beating can cost you 5 to 15 pounds of milk. Painful milking from sore teats also cuts production.

Make sure the vacuum is held constantly at the recommended level. Too much can lead to mastitis, and a varying level might cause nervousness.

Remember cow psychology to relax the cow, and a relaxed cow costs you less and makes more for you. ✓

## Milk and Cream Kept from Freezing

**Y**OU can prevent milk and cream from freezing if you take the following steps:

Use a well-insulated cooling tank, preferably in the milk house. Change the water in the tank once or twice daily, if necessary, to keep it in a liquid state.

Trucks should have well-insulated carrying space with enough heat to keep the milk and cream above freezing point.

Cream or milk cans should not be left on open railway platforms before train time. ✓

## Disease to Watch in Winter

**W**ATCH out for ketosis. This is a disease commonly found in cows that are confined in a barn most of the time. So it is most likely to occur in winter. It is also found most often during the early lactation period.

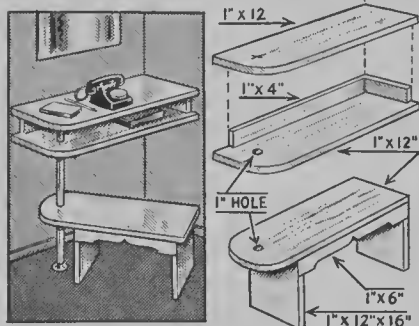
The Ontario Veterinary College reports that the first visible signs of ketosis are a general loss of weight and condition. There is a drop both in quality and quantity of milk.

A drug that has been used extensively in human medicine is showing promise as a treatment for bovine ketosis. It is a compound similar to cortisone, which can bring the blood sugar levels up to normal very quickly. This is followed usually by a return of the animal's appetite and a general improvement in condition. ✓



## Shelf and Bench

A corner unit for the telephone features a swing-out seat, which may be 2½' or 3' long. Round one corner of each shelf board to a 5" radius. The pivot point is the dowel location. Drill a 1" hole through the lower shelf, but only ¾" into the bottom of the upper shelf. The bench is rounded at one end to a 5¼" radius. Test the seat for swinging into place and trim as neces-

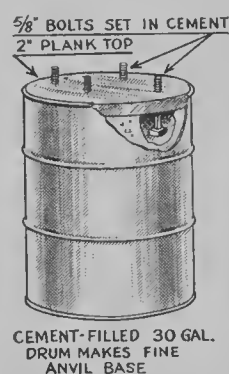


sary. Assemble shelves and bench, using glue and sixpenny finishing nails. Then assemble the whole unit on the dowel and locate the shelf on the wall. The lower end of the dowel fits into a pipe flange. Fasten the shelf to the wall with long screws through the separators into the studs.—R.S., N.Y. ✓

## Holding Bolt

To hold a bolt in cramped quarters, stretch a piece of rubber over the bolt head and stretch down the shank, then force the head into the wrench socket. The rubber holds the bolt enough to get started.—H.M., Pa. ✓

## Anvil Block



To mount an anvil so it will last indefinitely, first fill a 30-gallon drum with a strong concrete mixture to within 2" of the top. Measure the anvil and set 5/8" bolts in the concrete so strap-iron clips will hold the anvil securely. When concrete is dry, shape a plank top to fit in the drum and drill holes for bolts. This top will absorb shock and keep the concrete from chipping.—W.E.L., Sask. ✓

## Keyhole Reflector

To help in finding the keyhole at night, attach a strip of reflecting tape over the hole, and then pierce the tape with the key.—D.E.F., N.B. ✓

## Clear Numbers

When the numbers on a carpenter's or machinist's square become hard to read, restore them like new with a coat of aluminum paint. Wipe off the excess paint while it is wet, and the graduations will be readable again.—H.M., Pa. ✓

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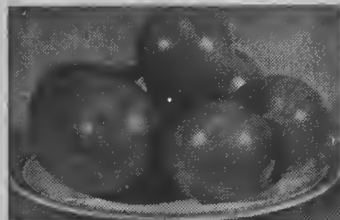
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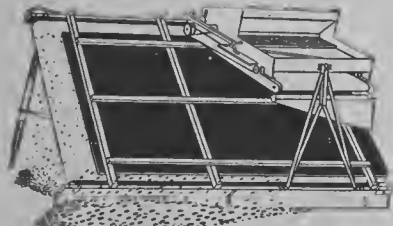
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## New Turnip May Save Industry

HERE is good news for farmers who want to cash in on the high per-acre income of swedes or table turnips. This cash crop can earn up to \$1,500 per acre. Dollar-wise it's among the top five field crops grown in the Maritimes. But growers have been plagued by the disease of club-root.

Club-root is a slime mold that

spreads through a field in damp weather, destroying the roots. It frequently reduces yields by 60 per cent. It can ruin an entire crop.

Once a field was infected—and many in the Maritimes were—the only turnip that would grow in it was Wilhelmsburger. This is a rough-skinned, unappetizing turnip with a green top and white flesh.

Now, research worker Bill Warren at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., has developed a new turnip. It has the purple top, yellow flesh, and smooth skin that the public wants. Unlike the old favorite, Laurentian, it is resistant to club-root. It looks so promising that Warren is confident it will be accepted as a new variety. Seed should be available within 2 or 3 years—D.R.B. V



[Guide photo

This picture shows a comparison between new disease-resistant turnip (l.) and the susceptible Laurentian variety, in which the root was destroyed.



## An Ounce Of Prevention

PLACE more emphasis on the prevention of poultry diseases rather than cures, says Dr. M. L. Wright of Ontario Agricultural College. He told the Saskatchewan Poultry Conference last summer that prevention is accomplished in many ways, such as housing, replacement, medication and immunization.

Housing should be placed with regard for wind, sunshine and drainage. The layout should be designed with present and future servicing and cleaning methods in mind. Too often, said Dr. Wright, birds are in buildings not designed for poultry and with very little consideration for their health.

Replacement stock should come from certified, healthy sources. Adult replacements should be quarantined or kept in separate quarters for a few weeks before they join the flock. Day-old chicks should come from well-established sources and their identity should be kept. Chicks from more than one hatchery, even established sources, should never be mixed.

Watch chicks carefully for the first few days. Abnormal deaths should be diagnosed early in a competent laboratory. Treatment of clinical

symptoms, if advised, should start immediately to prevent early losses and possibly an epidemic.

Medication has to be understood and should be prescribed only by those who have a good knowledge of the subject. Some poultrymen believe that if a drug will cure, a smaller amount of it will protect. This is a mistake.

In the case of immunization, all vaccines must be handled carefully so as not to be contaminated. In many cases, inoculation has to be repeated several times. V

## Pressure On Poultry

STRESS is increasing in poultry flocks. The reason is that breeding, feeding and management methods are more intensive than they used to be, says R. E. Smith of the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S.

Mr. Smith points out that, as with humans, poultry can also experience stress through dirty homes and utensils, overheating, chilling, insufficient feeding and watering, poor lighting, unbalanced rations and certain drugs. Few chickens are drug addicts, but owners are prone to give some of the more highly advertised dope to reluctant birds. Improper handling and moving can also add to the stress.

Mr. Smith thinks that poultrymen attempting to digest all the information on stress might fall victims to the disease themselves. It would be wiser if they concentrated on sound feeding and good management to reduce the stress all round. V



## FARM BUILDINGS

### Remodeling Cut Chore Time

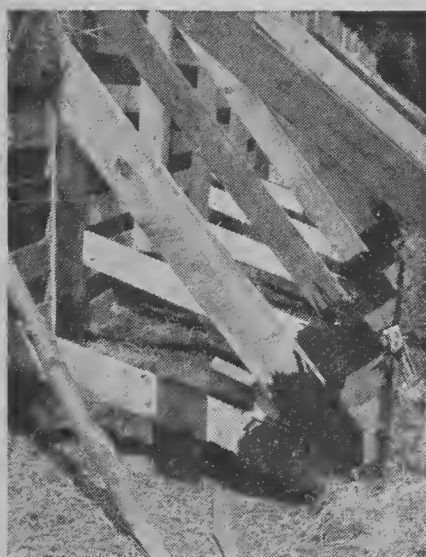
WITH farm wages at 75¢ per hour, a dairy farmer can afford to spend \$45 on improvements for every minute he can save in chore time per day, according to Ontario Department of Agriculture economists. To show how chore time varies, they say that some farmers put in 80 hours man-time per cow in a year, while others use as much as 250 hours per cow.

After a dairyman had remodeled his original stable, it was found that he saved 438 hours of chore time in a year, and cut down his walking in the same period by 267 miles. He achieved this by converting two rows of stanchions, a long narrow heifer pen and three scattered calf pens into a heifer loafing area, loose housing for cows, and centralized pens. He added a homemade milking parlor right next to the milk house, built straw chutes into all three pens from the barn above, and fed silage and grain from one straight alley into the pens.

The time saved, according to the economists' report, was 277 hours a year in all chores connected with milking. He also saved 85 hours in feeding hay, 30 hours in feeding silage, 13 hours in cleaning manure, 13 hours in bedding and sweeping, and 20 hours in feeding and watering calves.

The secret is to save a few seconds here and a few steps there. Each item is small, but added together and multiplied by 730 times a year (twice a day) they soon add up to days saved. V

### Versatile Bunker Silo



[Guide photo]

THE walls of this plywood-lined bunker silo on the Spreeman Bros. farm, Olds, Alta., are supported by a series of 2 by 6 in. braces, which are toed into planks laid in a plowed furrow on each side of the structure. This silo is easy to erect and can be made almost any desired length or width. The Spreemans' obtained the design from the Olds School of Agriculture. V

### Tests with Mobile Greenhouse

MOBILE greenhouses are new to Canada, although they have been used in Britain for a number of years. The staff of the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., has had a little experience of the mobile building, with a 20 ft. by 40 ft. greenhouse of the 2-bay type, without a heating plant.

The absence of heating other than

that given by the sun has meant limiting the choice of crops to those adapted to low temperatures. These crops, now being tested on a yearly rotation basis, are early tomatoes, chrysanthemums and bulb flowers.

The greenhouse is moved to one site where tomatoes are planted and covered starting in April. At another site they plant chrysanthemums in July and cover them in September. Spring flower bulbs are planted at the first site when the tomatoes are moved

out, and then they are covered in December.

The quality of all crops has been uniformly good. The chief advantages so far have been earlier maturity, and higher yields for tomatoes, in all crops to date, compared with crops grown outside.

It is pointed out that further testing and proof that Canadians can obtain better returns for the capital invested is needed before mobile greenhouses become more than a novelty in this country. V

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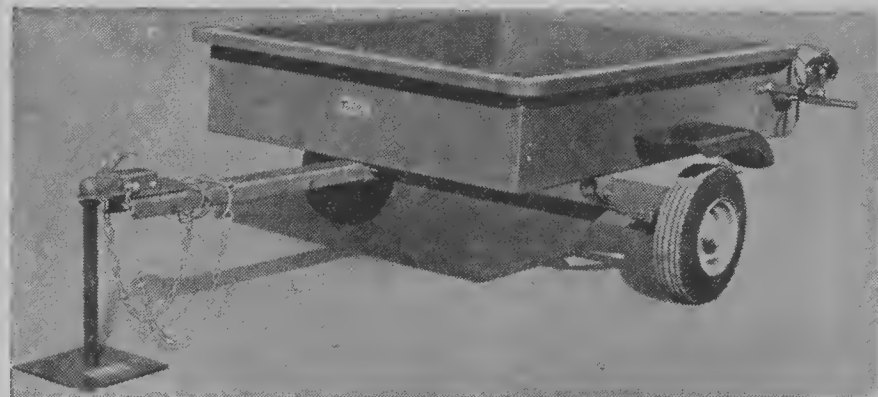


### Concentrate Meter

This meter attaches to grinders, hammer mills and roller mills. It requires less than one-tenth of 1 horsepower taken directly from the grinder by a light belt or contact roller. The hopper holds 50 lb. of concentrate, and a calibrated feed gate adds the required amount of concentrate to the stream of ground grain. (Siren Mfg. Co. Ltd.) (276) ✓



### Utility Trailer



This lightweight, all-steel trailer carries up to 1,200 lb. The box size is 44" wide, 56" long and 10" deep. Tail gate is hinged. There is a steel U-channel tongue and hitch, and safety chains. (Dunbar-Kapple Inc.) (277) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 14

## MORE BEEF, MORE MILK

and pastured off. The following year, the field was seeded to a crop of oats, and dressed with 300 lb. per acre of 2-16-6. The oats were pastured off again. In 1956, before seeding it down, the soil was tested and 2 tons of lime added to bring the p.h. up to 6.5. The field was fertilized with 500 lb. per acre of 4-18-24, plus 4 per cent borax. Then a mixture of 2 lb. ladino and 8 lb. timothy was seeded with 3 bu. per acre of oats as a nurse crop.

Each time the oats reached a height of 10 inches, they were grazed off. On Sept. 10, the cattle were taken off the field and it was rested until Oct. 20—good practice for any ladino pasture field in the fall. Then it was given a final grazing before winter.

From then on, a careful rotational grazing program was followed. Generous fall fertilization was continued. An application of 500 lb. 0-20-20 or 0-10-30 was made every second year, on Sept. 10, when the cattle are taken off the field.

The results: 600 lb. of beef per acre, year after year, from this ladino-timothy pasture.

Explaining the fertilizer recommendations, Dr. Gervais says that nitrogen on his fields has not given much response. Phosphorus is necessary for

the establishment of legumes, while the potash keeps the forage at heavy production.

With high-yielding pastures assured, the next requisite of stockmen is for hay. Dr. Gervais suggests that it is now possible to grow alfalfa economically in the eastern townships. To any doubters, he will point to his fields matted with a knee-deep growth of the crop.

**T**HE alfalfa story at Lennoxville is even more of a miracle than the pasture story in the eyes of district farmers. They believed for years that the crop wouldn't grow there at all.

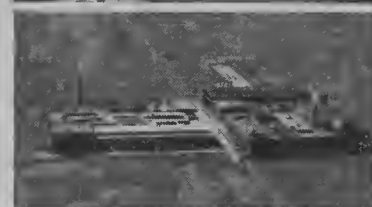
"Back in 1953, we decided to see for ourselves," Dr. Gervais recalls. He took 50 acres of land, analyzed the soil, limed it heavily to a p.h. of 7, applied fertilizer as required, and drained the fields wherever necessary. Where over 3 tons of lime per acre were required, he split the application, plowing under half of it in the fall, and applying the rest in the spring. When more than 600 lb. of fertilizer were required, he also split the application. The field was seeded with a mixture of 8 lb. alfalfa and 8 lb. timothy, with oats as a nurse crop. The oats were cut early for silage.

Alfalfa hay has been the surprising (Please turn to page 32)





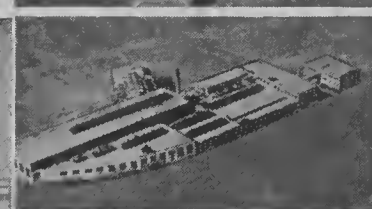
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backbone of their hay program ever since. The original fields are still dense with the crop. Dr. Gervais can now make several solid recommendations as to growing the crop.

He calls it the ideal hay crop for the area and predicts that it could play a part in the forage program on over half of Quebec's farms. Teamed with a ladino program, it provides an excellent combination for a pasture-hay program.

What about varieties? Dupuis is vigorous but not quite as hardy as Vernal, he says. Vernal is hardy and wilt resistant, but lacks slightly in vigor. Naragansett is suitable too.

The spectacular forage and livestock program being fostered at Lennoxville is not going unheeded either. Through the district you'll now see here and there fields of richer green, grazed by fat sleek steers or taut-uddered cows. You'll see hay balers or forage harvesters whining through hay fields that are dense with a heavy mat of forage. The swing to specialized forage and livestock farms, spectacularly demonstrated by these devoted scientists, has already begun. Its results could well be more spectacular than many a movie extravaganza. ✓

*Continued from page 15*

## MONEY'S WORTH

experiments at the Experimental Farm. These results indicated a poor showing by many dryland grasses in the first season, then a terrific growth later when they had their roots firmly down in the soil.

"Ted was very co-operative," Dave Heinrichs told The Country Guide. "He followed our suggestions almost to the letter. Looking at the fine stands he has now, I don't think he has any regrets about coming to us for help in making his big changeover from grain to grass."

While they were waiting for their grass to grow, the Wentlands turned their animals into a rye crop, and after that they put them out on stubble. It was late August before the cattle were allowed to graze the new grass.

"There are a lot of things about grass a man can only learn by experience," said Ted. "That first year I grazed my fall pasture too heavily and the Russian wild rye almost disappeared. The cattle like that stuff so much they won't touch anything else as long as there's some around—they even prefer it to alfalfa."

IN the Waldeck area, winter feeding starts about Nov. 1, and continues to around May 1 the following year. Like many of their stock-raising neighbors, the Wentlands draw their winter hay supplies from a PFRA project at Rush Lake where they have leased 40 acres of irrigated land.

The Rush Lake project is one of many built by PFRA to help boost the livestock potential of dryland farms in southwestern Saskatchewan. In addition to installing an irrigation system, the government agency seeded about 6,000 acres to brome, timothy, alfalfa and tall wheatgrass. This was divided

into plots which have since been leased to local farmers for a fee of \$2 per acre, plus an extra \$1.70 per acre water charge. Any future seeding or cultivation must be done by the lessor.

"Projects like this are the only thing which keeps these drier areas in cattle," Ted Wentland stated. "We've been getting two cuts a year down there, with yields up to 2 tons to the acre on the first cut."

BORN at Herbert, Sask., Ted was actually raised in the butcher business, but anytime he had a day off he could always be found working on some neighboring farm. Out of a family of six, he was the only one who showed any interest in the land. Finally, he made the break and went farming on his own, growing wheat and rye on 10 quarter sections. Except for a 4-year period after World War II, when he and his wife had a country store, he has been a full-time farmer ever since.

Ted leaves most of the livestock end of the business to his 19-year-old son, Harvey. At heart, the older Wentland readily admits, he's still a grain and machinery man, and likes to tinker with combines and tractors. One development he is particularly proud of is a mobile auxiliary grain hopper which enables his combine to make a complete circuit of the field without having to be unloaded. When the combine is full, the tractor driver turns on the unloader and the grain pours into the extra bin. This is actually a plywood-sided, rubber-tired wagon (also hitched to the tractor) that runs alongside the combine. When both are full, the double unit pulls over to a waiting truck to unload. The auxiliary bin's unloader is driven from the tractor's power take-off.

Compared to the gasoline needed to drive a truck over the fields to un-

load a combine, dragging this auxiliary hopper hardly adds to the tractor's gas consumption at all, Ted reports. And too, the fuel used by the tractor is farm gas, which is cheaper than the road gas which powers the truck.

WHEN they decided to start a cattle enterprise, the Wentlands didn't confine their planning to forage crops. Taking advantage of a natural knoll the farmstead is located on, they built their loafing shed and corrals down slope on the lee side of the rise to give maximum protection from winter winds. Further shelter is provided by stacked hay bales, stored at the rim of the slope behind the feed racks so hay can be tossed downhill.

"We have things arranged now so the feeding chore is reduced to a minimum," Ted explained. "Except for extra help at peak seasons, Harvey and I can get along quite well by ourselves."

The Wentland breeding herd is wintered in the loafing shed and yard. In the shed is a 1,000-gallon water trough—accessible from both inside and out—which is kept full automatically by a king-sized float valve made from a 1-gallon anti-freeze can. Calves are wintered in the big barn that used to house the farm's surplus wheat. The young animals get their grain ration from runner-equipped creep feeders which are dragged in from the pastures for winter use.

Because the cattle are so fond of Russian wild rye grass, the Experimental Farm has advised Ted to seed a pure stand of it, so he plans to put in 95 acres this year. With lots of this grass to provide late fall grazing, the Wentlands intend to use the brome-Russian wild rye-alfalfa mixture for summer pasture. They haven't any doubts about the terrific productive capacity of cultivated grasses now! ✓



*Ted Wentland has developed a mobile auxiliary grain hopper which enables him to combine once round field before unloading into a truck.*



*The auxiliary hopper operates from the power take-off on his tractor.*



*Compartment in rear of this hopper holds grease, oil and accessories.*



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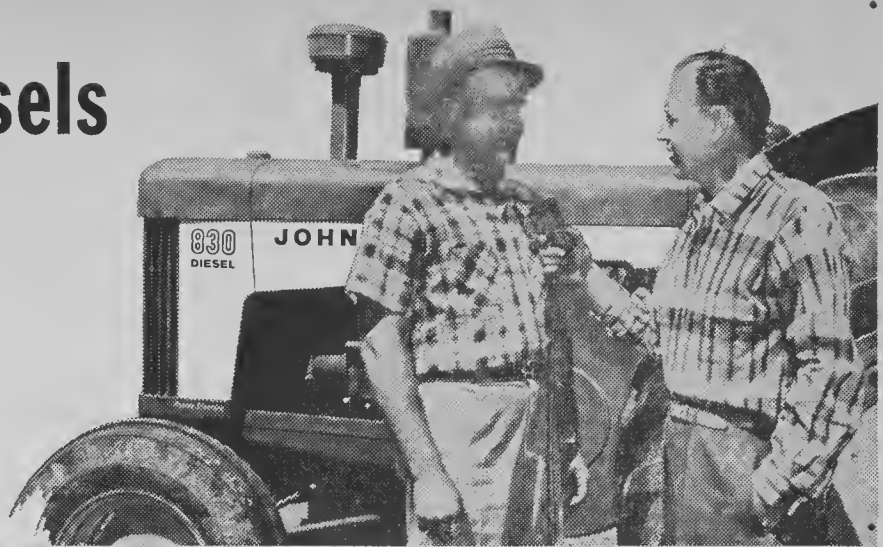
# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

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# "My John Deere 830 Diesels earn 'round-the-clock profit"

Says VERNE HAUGEN,  
Torquay, Saskatchewan  
*pictured at right with Telecaster Jim McLeod.*



Verne Haugen poses beside his five "830" Diesels.

Verne Haugen farms 15,000 acres of top-quality wheatland near Torquay, Saskatchewan. To keep his operations moving smoothly on schedule, Verne depends heavily on his five John Deere "830" Diesel Tractors, which he keeps in constant operation.

Recently, Jim McLeod, well-known telecaster of CKCK-TV, Regina, interviewed Verne Haugen about the performance of his "830" Tractors. As the results of this interview indicate below, Verne is very enthusiastic about the job these modern tractors have done for him.

McLeod: "Verne, it must take a lot of power to farm your 15,000 acres. How do these "830" Tractors measure up?"

Haugen: "Very well, Jim. These "830's" have the power and speed we need to get big jobs done on schedule. My operators are working these large John Deere Tool Carriers in 4th gear."

McLeod: "Do you find these tractors economical to operate?"

Haugen: "Economy was one of the main reasons I bought these tractors. We work the tractors around the clock in two 12-hour shifts. We fuel the tractors at the start of each shift, and we've never run

dry yet even on heavy tillage work. In addition, upkeep on these "830's" hasn't cost me a cent.

"For all their size and weight, these "830's" handle like a much smaller tractor. My drivers will tell you what a difference John Deere Power Steering and the Float-Ride Seat make in ease of operation and comfort."

McLeod: "Is all of your equipment hydraulically controlled like these tool carriers?"

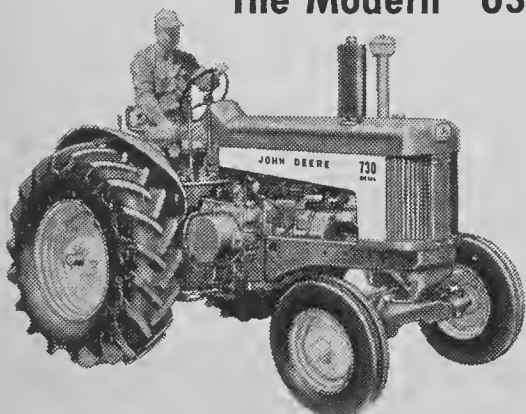
Haugen: "That's right, Jim. In fact, all my "830's" are equipped with dual hydraulics for doubling up with my grain drills.

"In my opinion, the John Deere "830" Diesel is the practical answer to the power requirements of large-acreage Canadian grain growers."

If yours is a large-acreage operation; if you, too, are finding that high operating costs are cutting into your profits, do as Verne Haugen has done—see your John Deere dealer and get all the facts on the powerful and economical John Deere "830" Diesel Tractor. Prove to yourself by actual field demonstration how this great tractor with its 75-plus belt horsepower and unmatched fuel economy will up your production, slash your costs, and boost your profits.

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# A MAN IS BORN



by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

Illustrated by MANLY GELLER

**J**OE DELANEY, father of five—at least the fifth had been impending when he fell groggily across the bed at 3:30 a.m.—came slowly out of the stupor of sleep and worry to find black bangs and brown eyes hovering by his bedside.

"Daddy, gimme my penny. I'm dry!"

Joe raised himself stupidly.

"Feel, Daddy! Am I not wet?" A new tone crept into Bridget's 3-year-old voice. "Where's Mommy?"

"Mommy? I'll tell you a secret about Mommy, at breakfast . . ."

"She's gone for our baby," Bridget said positively.

"Yeah," said Joe. "So let's you and I get breakfast, real quiet."

It was too late. From the room Bridget had just left came a churring sound, much like a happy squirrel in a far-away spruce. Toosers — originally christened Theresa — wasn't going to miss out on any morning loving.

Joe staggered past the dresser, glancing at his gaunt, unshaven reflection. Ann was inside every bit of his being again: Ann, heavy and tired, and telling him

not to worry, to go home and sleep.

"Aroo . . . ooh!" The crib bars began to rattle. "Roo . . ."

"Coming, Toosers, coming!"

From the door of the girls' room, Joe surveyed the fat littleness of her, the cherubic smile, the mist of golden hair. With an art at Hollywood starlet would have envied, Toosers slowly closed her right eye in a beguiling wink.

"Dear Lord, what wonderful kids!" Joe went over and lifted her. "To think there's another one coming to join you."

He sent up a little prayer for Ann, trying not to think of why Doc Elkhorn hadn't phoned; paid Bridget her penny, started dressing Toosers, and pushed the porridge pot on the stove. He felt scared, almost sick inside. It never got any better when Ann went to the hospital. It always got worse.

He was just getting the salt into the porridge when a sibilant hissing sounded from the boys' room upstairs. The "Sss-s-s-s!" was shattered by a growl that 14 months before (when Toosers was being born) had caused the helper from the *Ready-Made Mothers Bureau* to drop the dishes and quit.

"Miles!" The growl emanated from far inside 7-year-old Mark who, in the morning, couldn't stand any noise, least of all what 4-year-old Miles called "whistling."

"Boys!" Joe raced to the foot of the stairway. "Mark, you get dressed for school, up there. Miles, bring your clothes down here."

"Dunno where dey are." By the tone of his voice, Miles couldn't have cared less.

"They're right at the foot of your bed."

"There, you stupid!" Upstairs, Mark went ferociously to his father's aid.

The whistling started again, followed by another growl and a rush of bare feet across the floor, a yelp from Miles, another command from Joe, then the thud of Miles descending. Despite his years, he weighed two pounds more than Mark, and not much of it was fat.

He gave Joe a sunny smile. "Hi, Dad!"

"Hi," Joe said. There were times he envied Miles his carefree nature, but this wasn't one of them. "Where's the rest of your clothes?"

Miles looked down with a certain wonderment at one curled-up shoe, one yellow sock and a tattered pair of jeans (inside out).

"Upstairs," said Miles. "I guess." He stuck his head into his parents' bedroom. "Hi, Mommy . . ." Quick as a flash, the blue eyes swung to Joe. "Daddy, where's Mommy?"

"It's a secret," said Joe, picking up the porridge





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spoon. "I'll tell you all at breakfast."

*The baby should have been born by now. Why haven't they phoned? She said she wasn't scared, but she was, this time. And worried about the kids, about the bills, about me. Ann . . . Ann!*

It took him a full half hour to get them arranged at the table in the tiny breakfast nook. Miles, on his thrice-reglued stool, in the far corner; then Bridget; Toosers at the end, in her blue plastic bib and high chair; then, on this side, his place and Mark's. Lots of room for Mark and him this morning, but where would they ever crowd one more stool or high chair into this kitchen?

Mark, his brows still ominous, was the last to the table. He was dressed, except for his shoes. (One morning he had started off for school without them.) He carried a coloring book under his arm.

Miles hailed him like a long-lost friend. "Mornin', Marky!"

"Shut up! Morning, Dad."

"Good morning," Joe said. He looked at his oldest son suspiciously. "Were you coloring in bed?"

"He was weadin'," said Miles.

"Shut up! I was not reading. I was studying my spelling."

After 9 months at school, Mark could add, subtract, and spell like a fourth-grader. If you didn't stop him, he took his books to the table, into the bathroom, even to bed. For a moment, time turned back for Joe.

*You once had that ability to concentrate, remember? Before you met Ann . . . before these kids . . . and that jerk's job with the J. B. Adams Advertising Agency. . .*

HE came out of his thoughts to hear Miles and Bridget tell Mark that Momma had gone for their new baby. Mark turned to his father, his voice rising like a bird's. "Has she, Daddy?"

Joe assured him it was so. Bridget's brown eyes crinkled tenderly.

"What would you like? A baby brother, or a baby sister?"

Bridget was too enchanted to care: Momma had promised she could bathe the baby. Miles pushed his porridge bowl well into the center of the table, knocked his head experimentally on the table top, stuck an elbow ecstatically into Bridget's stomach.

"I want a wittle baby brother!"

Bridget screamed. "Get your 'bow out of my stomach!"

Miles gave her an incredulous look. "My 'bow? What's zat, babe?"

Joe stopped the indignant yells of Bridget, the "shut ups" of Mark. "She means your elbow," he explained to Miles. "Don't you, honey?"

The brown eyes lit up for Joe . . . they always lit up for their daddy.

"Daddy, what did I not used to say for baloney?"

"Taboney," said Joe. "Now eat your . . ."

"And what did I not used to say for snowsuit?"

"Snowsnot," obliged Joe. "Kids, eat your . . ."

The telephone shrilled. Joe knocked over his chair, racing for it.

It was Radio Survey calling, wanting to know what station he was listening to. Joe hung up slowly, his

heart thumping against his ribs. He got back to the kitchen, just as the last of the porridge in Toosers' bowl was still dripping reluctantly to the floor. The siren smiled in the most beguiling wink Joe had ever seen on any woman, young or old. But he couldn't smile back.

How did Ann stand it? How would she make out with still another?

He had got Mark off to school, the others dressed and outside, and the dishes in the sink, when the phone rang again. It was his boss at the Adams Advertising Agency.

THE morning growl in J.P.'s voice was increasingly capable of starting something eating deep down in Joe's stomach. He explained to J. P. that Shirley, Ann's sister, would get in from the farm on the morrow and that, meanwhile, he had to watch the kids.

"Phone some agency." The voice was curt. "You're supposed to start the Babson account today."

"Agencies charge too much," Joe said, with more stiffness than he'd used for a long time. "Besides, they don't understand the kids. The little ones especially aren't used to them. If I'm here . . ."

"If your salary is that inadequate," J.P. said ominously, "I'm at a loss to understand how you can afford still another child. I might add, Mr. Delaney, I can hire any number of qualified people for a lot less than I'm paying you now."

When Joe put up the phone finally, he was shaking, and so scared his palms were damp. What did it matter to Adams that some strange woman couldn't be expected to understand that when Toosers raised her hands dramatically to heaven, it was time to rush her to the bathroom? To Adams, there would be nothing deeply moving about Bridget's back-to-front elfin talk. Adams had no children of his own. And that crack about affording another baby . . .

The helplessness of his position hit him anew. Where had all his confidence of college years gone? Every month the bills were getting bigger and farther behind. The house was too small. He thought of Babson of Ali Baba Homes, whose new advertising campaign he should have started today.

More than twelve months ago, Babson had driven out to see Joe about a display on the homes he was building then. He had tried to talk Joe

into a new house, had said little when Joe explained he couldn't afford it. Joe couldn't bring himself to tell Babson that the commission the Adams Agency got on the Ali Baba account alone was more than Joe's salary for 2 years.

He shook his head, wondering if he should phone the hospital, then decided to shave. Staring at himself in the mirror, he scarcely recognized the stranger with sunken eyes and graying hair. Ten years!

It was hard to believe that, at 23, he had been editor of the campus newspaper, with the world at his feet. He remembered the night he had stood on the moonlit grounds, handsome, self-assured, wondering if he should get serious about journalism or maybe personnel management.

That was when he first saw Ann, a girl in a white frothy dress, with black bangs fringing a white forehead. She had smiled at him; and he had walked with her over to the dance hall. He had kept on walking with her ever since.

"Joe, we'll make the whole world envious!" He could still hear her voice the night he proposed. "Oh, Joe darling, I'll never fail you, not for as long as the stars shine . . ."

"And the rivers run to the sea," he'd ended, with mock gravity. "My little armful, I believe you are quoting Clause 27 of the Blackfoot Indian Treaty."

"Joe!" She'd flung herself in his arms. "Oh, Joe!"

ANN was made for love and loving; that was all you needed to make out. Ten years and five kids later, he knew better. He had been grateful for a steady job with Adams. He had died a little inside with every raise he managed. He had quit the crazy dreams about an agency of his own. You needed money for that . . . enough credit to carry you a few months, anyway.

He was drying his face wearily on the threadbare green towel, the last of the wedding linens, when the phone frightened him again.

It was Elkhorn, his voice gruff and tired. "Joe? Couldn't phone you before. We had to perform a section. Everything's alright, though. You have a fine boy."

"Ann?"

"Okay. A bit weak, though."

"Thanks, Doctor, thanks." Joe wasn't quite sure what a "section" was, but he was sure that this time it had been hard for Ann, really hard.





He was surprised to find, when he hung up, that he was crying. This one Ann would call Joe; she insisted on that, if it was a boy. He was shaken inside, confused.

A HIGH-PITCHED wail, running to the house, penetrated the tight knot inside him. Only one kid on the whole street had lungs like that . . . Miles.

He came sobbing blindly to the door. "Daddy! Jerry Wilson hit me with a stick . . . wight on the head. An' that hurts, y'know."

There was nothing wrong with Jerry Wilson, except that he was 5 years old, but Joe felt himself getting mad, the way he always got mad when those he loved were hurt.

"Why don't you hit him back for a change? You're as strong as he is!"

Miles considered. "He's bigger'n I am . . ."

"That doesn't matter. Just hit him back!" Joe said. "Like this . . ."

Miles' big eyes followed his father's fists in fascination. "Dat would hurt him, Daddy!"

"Then he'll leave you alone! Now get out of here . . . Daddy has to work!"

The wash to sort and put in the machine . . . there were still 22 payments owing on *that*. Groceries to get before Shirley came . . . There was a frantic yell at the outside door. Faithful little Bridget was sounding the alarm. "Toosers has all her hands up in the air!"

"Hold them up!" Joe yelled. "I'm coming!"

Lord, he thought, stumbling up the basement stairs, *Ann can't stand up to this right away again. Shirley can't stay long, I've got to get help for her!*

To every man there comes a moment when desperation reaches a limit. It came to Joe when he was starting lunch . . . a daring idea, a burst of brilliance, a solution so simple it left him weak.

He turned up the gas under the soup, then made a list of his creditors. It was an impressive list. As an afterthought, he inserted Ali Baba Homes at the head of the list.

Praying his confidence would not desert him, he asked Mrs. Ellersby, next door, if she'd mind keeping an eye on the kids for a couple of hours in the afternoon.

Like a man in a trance, he went out to the colorless old car that . . . like Ann and himself, he thought . . . had taken a bit of a beating over the years. He drove away from the streets of the subdivision, filled with their skimpy wartime houses, up to the new industrial end of the city, to where the planing mills and lumber piles of Ali Baba Homes sprawled over acres of land.

Mr. Babson's trim young secretary showed him in. The owner of Ali Baba Homes seemed a little surprised to see him.

"Adams said you wouldn't be over today. Said you had a new son."

The enormity of what he was doing was closing in on Joe like a concrete wall. "Mr. Babson . . . er . . . how's business? I mean with credit restrictions and higher down payments . . ."

Babson shrugged slightly. "Joe, you never want to worry about little things like that. People have to eat. People

have to have homes. New policies may block the stream a moment or two, but it keeps right on flowing." He looked Joe up and down. "We're building 500 new places this year, all under NHA. You did a good job promoting our homes last year . . . we sold every one before it was finished." He added, "We're building a few private jobs, too . . . more expensive, though."

"Like the one you wanted me to have?"

Babson looked at him oddly. Joe took a deep breath.

"Mr. Babson, I've been thinking for

10 years of the words I should use today. Now they won't come."

"Shoot, fellow," Babson said quietly.

IT wasn't easy at first. Then suddenly the thought of Ann, and the crack Adams had made, did something to him. His jaw tightened; and he knew that, no matter what happened to him now, the longest chapter in his life was over.

When he had done, there was a long silence. Then, slowly, Babson swung around in his swivel chair. His face seemed harder.

"You're starting your own agency? Walking out cold on Adams?"

Fear cut at Joe. Fear, foul and sickening, and tinged with something else. He got to his feet, knowing now there was no going back.

"That's it," he said flatly. "Pick up the phone if you want to and be the first to tell Adams."

Babson smiled. "I can't understand why you waited so long."

"You mean . . ." The reaction was too much. Joe's hands were shaking.

Babson made a gesture. "What do I owe Adams? But I like you, and I like the way you know how to work. Mind if I give you some advice?"

Joe nodded mutely. He couldn't be-



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lieve that anything in life could ever be that easy.

"It won't be all pie," Babson said. "But I believe you'll make it, Joe, for the same reason I made a success of Ali Baba Homes. Want to know that reason?"

He could only nod.

"Alice, my wife, waited a long, long time for her first real home. Somehow that goes into every house I build now." Babson was smiling slightly. "That's why you can sell my homes, Joe. You know what people dream of. You can sell automatic washing machines just as easily. You know how desperately today's wonderful young mothers need them. Adams never knew, never will know."

Babson pulled a blueprint towards him. "We'll take your wartime job as

down-payment on the new one. If you like, the balance can be an advance against the work you do for us. Take a look at this . . . it's my idea of the kind of house a rising young executive needs."

Joe shook his head. "Mr. Babson, ean I . . . ean I wait till Ann can listen, too? A woman can dream an awful lot in ten years."

"Not a woman, Joe, just a wife." Babson handed over the blueprint. "Take it with you. Tell her about it. Just remember," he said, as Joe reached the door, "anything worthwhile takes something out of you, Joe, but it gives a lot more back."

AS soon as he got out of the ear, the children sprinted from the Eilersby lawn to greet him, even Toosers, navigating the concrete steps

backward, on hands and knees. Joe felt grand and good inside . . . maybe the way a mother felt, after her months of labor and waiting. Only she couldn't . . . his baby had been 10 years inside him, and everyone of those anxious days made the joy more worthwhile.

He picked up Toosers first, kissed her and swung her high in the air.

"Daddy," Bridget, jumping up and down, couldn't wait for her turn. "Daddy, I have a real sneak-ret to tell you."

Joe bent obligingly. Bridget cupped her hand over Joe's ear. The gist of Bridget's *secret* was that every morning she was going to be dry, and she was going to give her penny to the new baby.

Joe hugged her. "I've got a secret

for you," he said. "You're gonna get a nickel *and* a penny, and the nickel's all for you."

The brown eyes were out of this world. "Daddy, Daddy . . ." anything to have Daddy all to herself for a minute longer. "Daddy, do you 'member when I used to say . . . to say . . ."

"I remember when you used to say 'bedadoes' for potatoes," Joe assured her. "And 'buntuns' for buttons, and . . ."

"Daddy." Miles had struck a ferocious stance. "Daddy, I did what you said."

"What was that?" Joe asked.

"I beaten up on Jerry Wilson!"

"What?" said Joe.

"He said he was gonna hit my wittle baby brother on the head. So I slammed him. Boy, I weally slammed him, like 'wis, an' 'wis." Miles' dramatic re-enactment managed to send him sprawling over the boulevard.

Mark stared at him in disgust. Almost indifferently he pulled a brown envelope from under his sweater.

"Here, Dad."

Joe took it. Mark's report card. There was the familiar score of H's . . . Honors . . . the teacher's remarks: "Mark is a very gifted student." Joe held it, feeling suddenly as if it was the most important piece of copy that had ever been put in his hands. *What are gray hairs to a joy like this?*

"If you like," Mark said, seuffing the sidewalk, "you can take it to Mom."

Joe turned up his oldest child's face and saw tears. He put his arm around the skinny shoulders. "I'll sure take it to Mom," Joe said. "Mark, I'm so proud of you . . ."

"Yeah!" Miles had picked himself up enthusiastically. "Marky's weally smart. Marky, if anybody fights you at school, tell me. Boy, I'll slam him, I'll weally slam him!"

"Shettup!" Mark said.

"Boys, boys!" Joe grabbed them both. "I've got a lot to tell you, too, and Mother. You think if Mrs. Eilersby came in after supper, I could slip down and visit Mom?"

"Sure, Dad." Mark squared his shoulders. "We won't let Toosers be seared."

"We sure won't!" Miles made a fearful face. "If any ol' witches come to eat her up, she ean just eall Miles-y."

"Daddy!" Bridget was yelling from the foot of their steps. "Baby's got all her arms up!"

Joe ran to grab her, thinking of their little son. Another incredible character, no doubt, for an already incredible family.

Ann, Joe thought, as he ran, *today more than one man was born into the world!*



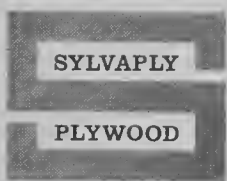
# SYLVAPLY

## helps make any system pay better

Working with farmers all over Canada, Sylvaply Plywood field engineers have developed plans for farm buildings and structures that can help *any* farm operation — big or little — become more efficient, more profitable. Many printed plans — all free — are available at the dealer in your community who sells Sylvaply Plywood. And to meet special problems not covered by the printed plans, Sylvaply field men have scores of suggestions and blueprints for Sylvaply customers.

So start your building and improvement projects with a visit to your Sylvaply dealer. He is a good man to talk things over with for he knows farm building problems, knows how Sylvaply can supply the answers. Quickly, easily, and economically, too.

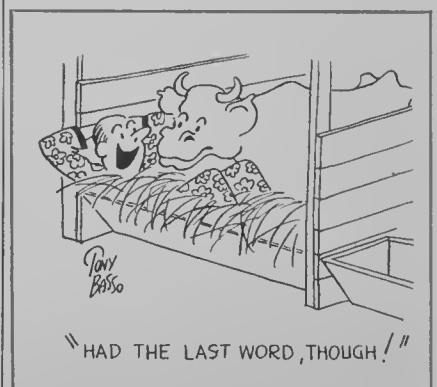
### Sylvaply waterproof-glue Plywood: the engineered miracle in wood!



This tough, light weight, real wood panel is Canada's busiest building material, has countless uses on the farm. There is a type, grade, thickness and panel size for every job. Continuing research and quality control have made Sylvaply the leading brand of plywood . . . sold by dealers who know it, know who makes it, can vouch for its reliability. Look for the name on the panel edge — Sylvaply waterproof-glue plywood.

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VANCOUVER CALGARY EDMONTON WINNIPEG LONDON WINDSOR TORONTO OTTAWA MONTREAL QUEBEC CITY



# Home and Family



## The Heart of the Home

**A** CHEERFUL kitchen is a happy place and cheerfulness abounds in this Alberta one. Making ready to sample crusty home-baked bread and melt-in-the-mouth pastry in this atmosphere are Mrs. A. M. Robertson and her daughters-in-law. They're part of the A. M. Robertson family of Carstairs which was named one of Alberta's 1959 Master Farm Families.

Starting with a half section of raw land in 1927, the Robertsons now see their holdings stretching over more than 1,280 acres. And they lease another 160 acres.

The Robertsons farm as a family. Son Donald graduated from the University of Alberta's Faculty of Agriculture; Gordon studied farm mechanics at the Calgary Institute of Technology and Art.

Both combine their learning with their father's practical experience for a successful farm business.

Whenever there's a need for service you find the Robertsons at work. They put their talents into use for hospital, school, church, youth and social groups within their community.

This combination of good farming practice and community service earned them their Master Farm Family award.

But as with most homemakers the Robertson wives spend some of their happiest moments in their kitchens, concocting the wholesome foods their menfolk enjoy. With the wisdom of homemakers who have preceded them, they know the kitchen is the heart of the home.—E.F.





*"Mustn't coo over her all the time," says Kenny. "Got to make her believe I'm disappointed that she's not a boy."*



*A shift in the mealtime line-up puts the new baby at the head of the forks-ready brigade and there's a burping bottleneck that has to be borne patiently by the rest of the gang.*

## As New as the Year



*Whose baby is she, anyway? Some keen competition springs up as they try to win a smile from the bewildered queen. Don't say a word, but it seems as if somebody likes her.*



**L**IKE a new year, a new baby can't be ignored. Mum and Dad are old hands at adjusting themselves, but what do the other children think of their new queen? Given a choice, they usually want to make her a member of the gang. She may have special privileges for a month or two while she learns the rules. But just you wait. She'll have to take her chance with the others before too long. In the meantime, let's not be too hard on her, fellers. Let her be queen while she can. V

**Picture Story**  
by **ERIC WAHLEEN**



*It's a funny thing. She's so tiny, but somehow it takes the whole family to tuck her into bed.*



*How do you like that guy? He's asleep at the switch again.*

## BIG CLEANING PROBLEM? SAVE TIME, WORK, MONEY!

To banish the heaviest, greasiest dirt, scrub or wash surfaces with a solution of 2 tablespoons of Gillett's Lye to a gallon of water. Gillett's does this heavy cleaning quickly and efficiently, yet costs far less than other cleansers that do only half the job. Gillett's actually attacks grease and dirt, gets it out of cracks and crannies where ordinary cleansers can't reach. It reacts with grease and fat to form a soap solution that makes surfaces spotless and sanitary. This is just one of dozens of tips that save you time, work and money contained in a free 60-page book. Write Standard Brands Ltd., 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

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COLDS

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No need to endure that persistent "drip, drip" misery! Taken like ordinary medicine, this amazing oral vaccine helps your body build up a natural resistance to germs — promotes long-lasting relief. No injections — safe for children. Get Lantigen "B" at your drug-gist's today!

For FREE BOOKLET on other Lantigen-Lantigesic oral vaccines for relief of RHEUMATIC-ARTHRITIC PAINS and HAY FEVER, write

Springwood Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,  
Saanichton, Victoria, B.C.

## Watch These 4 Teething-Time Troubles of Baby

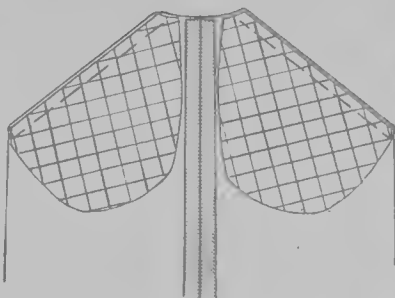
Don't let your baby lose strength from these common upsets during teething time simply for need of a corrective. Get a box of Baby's Own Tablets, used so successfully by millions of mothers and give at the first sign of trouble. They help sweeten sour little tummies, clear out irritating waste, relieve colic pains and digestive upsets resulting from this condition. Then see how quickly baby's feverishness subsides, fretfulness disappears and your little one relaxes in comfort. No "sleepy" stuff — no dulling effect. Clinically and time-tested. Use them with full confidence. Ask your doctor about Baby's Own Tablets. Get a package today.

## Woman Tortured by Agonizing ITCH

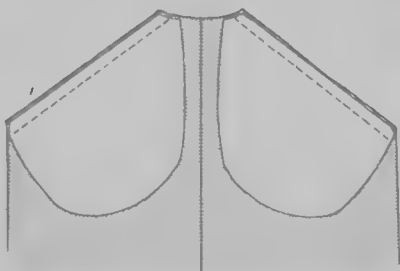
"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I discovered a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. D. Ward of Los Angeles. Here's blessed relief from tortures of vaginal itch, rectal itch, chafing, rash and eczema with a new amazing scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists!

## Clip and Save Sewing Hints

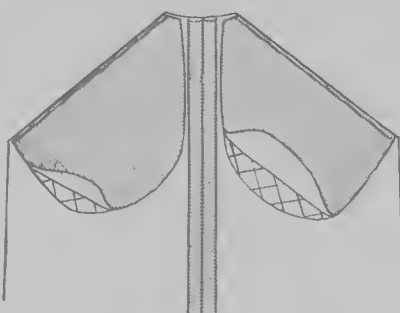
### Inside Pocket



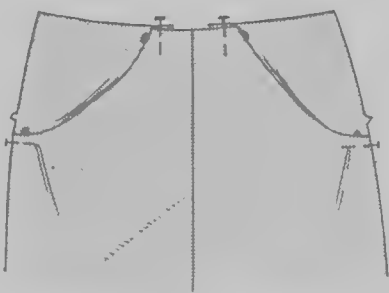
A. Cut pre-shrunk interfacing by pattern for pocket facing. Baste to inside of front of skirt.



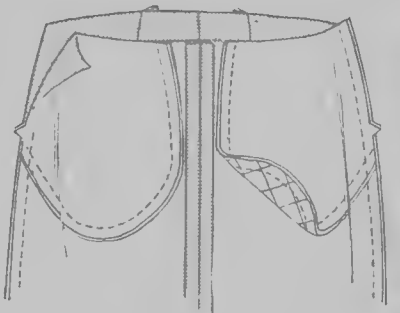
B. Pocket facing — Stitch to the front at upper edge.



C. Trim seam. Turn facing inside. Baste; roll seam away from edge.



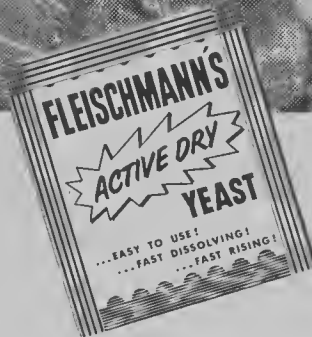
D. Lap front over side and pocket to medium dots. Pin. Note: Pockets stand away from front.



E. Stitch seam at curved edge to form a pocket. Baste the upper and side edges in place. Stitch side seams of skirt, leaving left seam open above notch for a pocket. Press open.

—courtesy Butterick Sewing Book

## There's nothing like the Party Baba Rings you bake yourself!



If you bake at home—it's easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation . . . and if you just follow our recipes carefully, you'll never need to worry "will it work?" It will. And you'll feel so proud!

You'll need for the batter:

- ⅔ c. milk
- ½ c. granulated sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- ¾ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 3 well-beaten eggs
- ¼ tsp. vanilla
- 3 c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

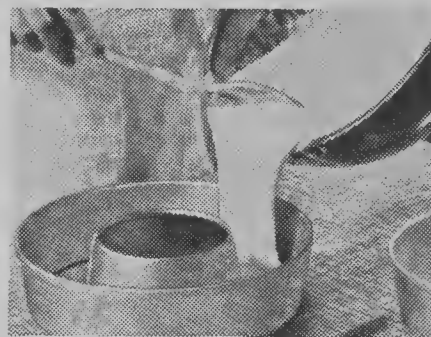
for the sauce and glaze:

- 1½ c. granulated sugar
- 1 c. water
- 1 tbsp. lemon juice
- ¼ c. rum, optional
- Sieved marmalade

1. Scald milk; stir in the ½ c. sugar, salt and butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm.



2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten eggs, vanilla and 2 c. of the flour; stir until smooth. Stir in enough additional flour to make a medium-thick batter—about 1 c. more.

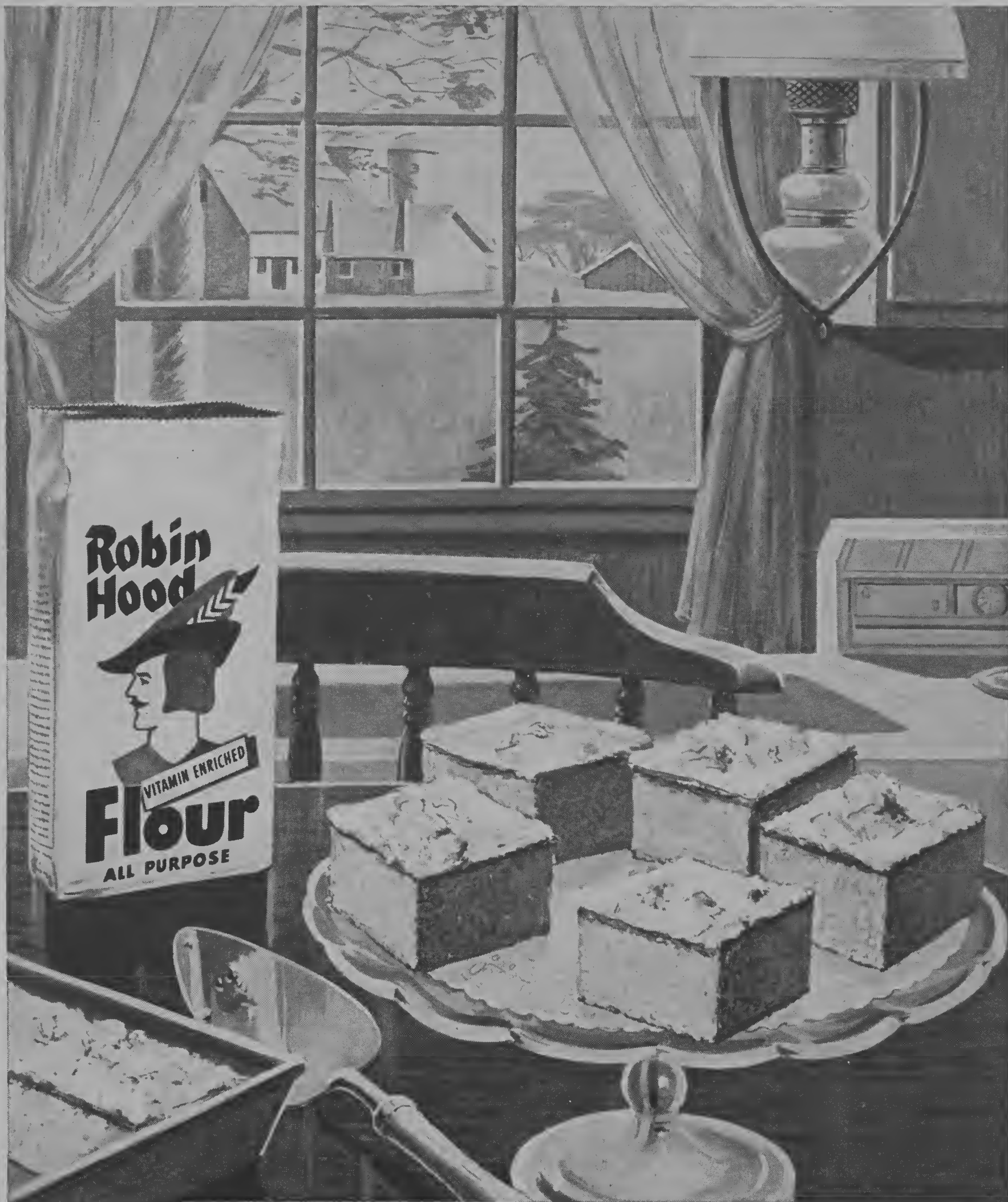


3. Cover with a damp towel. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hrs. Stir down batter; pour into 2 greased 8-cup ring moulds. (Choose pans with large centre holes and only half-fill the pans.) Cover with a damp towel. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 45 mins. Bake in a mod. oven, 350°, 20 to 25 mins.



4. Meantime, gently boil the 1½ c. sugar and 1 c. water together for 10 mins. Stir in lemon juice and rum if being used. Drizzle hot Babas with some of the syrup. Cover and allow to mellow 3 or 4 hrs. At serving time, reheat one or both Babas; turn out onto serving plates and brush with marmalade. Fill with ice cream or fruit folded into whipped cream. Flame, if desired, with warm rum. Reheat remaining syrup and pass as a sauce. Makes 2 rings.





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**COCOANUT TEA SQUARES**  
(Yield: 16 large).


- 1 cup sifted **ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour**
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ cup white sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup shortening
- 2 eggs, separated
- ¼ cup milk
- 1 cup strawberry or raspberry jam
- ½ cup white sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup flake-type cocoanut

Sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt into mixing bowl. Cut in the shortening. Beat egg yolks and add milk. Add to first mixture to make soft biscuit dough. Pat into 8-inch square pan which has been lightly greased. Spread with jam. Beat egg whites until stiff. Add sugar, vanilla and cocoanut. Spread on top of jam. Bake in moderate oven (350°) about 40 minutes. Cool, and cut into 16 two-inch squares.

*Guaranteed results!* Robin Hood is specially milled for uniformity . . . so batch after batch of your baking turns out just the way you'd hoped. And Robin Hood is made from the extra-nutritious heart of the wheat! You'll be delighted with your Robin Hood baking . . . or *your money back plus 10%!*

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Same fine flour—bright new bag!



**Robin Hood**  
all-purpose  
**FLOUR**

*Good Morning to you, Good morning to you  
We're all in our places, with sunshiny faces*

# This Is the Way To Start a New Day

by GWEN LESLIE



*Fresh fruits in season may be used to vary early morning breakfast menus.*



*Oven-fresh quickbreads will bring the laggard from his bed for breakfast.*



*An egg provides the valuable protein vitally needed for growth and repair.*



*An active day demands a hearty meal to meet the body's need for energy.*

**D**O you remember that song of early school years? It really ought to have been sung at the breakfast table, because a good breakfast is the way to start a new day.

After the night's long fast, vitality is at a low ebb. We need energy-giving food to start our day. Breakfast should provide ¼ to ½ of our food needs for the day, both in calories and in the vitamins, minerals, proteins and fats needed for health.

Some sources of vital nutrients are most easily fitted into this first meal, notably the foods rich in ascorbic acid (vitamin C). One orange, ½ grapefruit, 4 oz. of citrus fruit juice, 4 oz. of fortified apple juice, or 8 oz. of tomato juice will provide the ascorbic acid needed daily by our bodies. Any one of these is a refreshing way to start the day.

Following the fruit or fruit juice, round out the breakfast menu with cereal and milk, a good protein food such as an egg, bacon, cheese or peanut butter, enriched white or whole wheat bread and milk if not served on cereal. There are so many ways in which this pattern may be varied!

There is a wide selection of cereals to be served hot and cold. The protein foods offer almost unlimited variety. The bread may be plain, toasted, French toasted, or you may choose to serve plain or sweet rolls or muffins instead. Pancakes may take the place of bread. As a change, the egg and milk may be served as an eggnog. The milk may be served in its natural or flavored forms, or as hot cocoa on very chilly mornings.

Some people skimp on breakfast to save time. The time isn't really saved. Their efficiency is lowered by missing breakfast. It takes them longer to do

less, and they'll not do it as well as if they'd refuelled after fasting. School children who skimp on breakfast do not perform as well as those who've eaten properly.

Some people skip breakfast to lose weight. No proper reducing diet eliminates breakfast. Without breakfast, you're more likely to nibble empty calories (foods which provide only energy without vital nutrients), and may overeat at the two remaining meals. Without breakfast, the dieter is listless and may unfairly blame low morale on the process of dieting.

Even a liquid breakfast can be nourishing. Combine 1 beaten egg with ½ to ¾ cup chilled orange juice for an energizing "peptail."

Feature poached eggs on ham toast at breakfast and see how menu variety creates family interest in the meal that breaks the fast.

## Poached Eggs on Ham Toast

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2 T. shortening    | ½ c. minced       |
| 1½ tsp. flour      | cooked ham        |
| 1 tsp. dry mustard | 6 slices enriched |
| 1½ tsp. prepared   | white or whole    |
| horseradish        | wheat toast       |
| ½ c. milk          |                   |

To save precious morning minutes, you may prepare the ham mixture the night ahead. Melt shortening in top of double boiler. Blend in flour, mustard and horseradish and add milk. Place over bottom of double boiler containing hot water and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Stir in minced cooked ham and cook 2 minutes longer. Cool and refrigerate overnight.

In the morning, spread ham mixture on toast slices and place under broiler for 2 minutes. Top each slice of ham toast with a poached egg and serve immediately.

\* \* \*

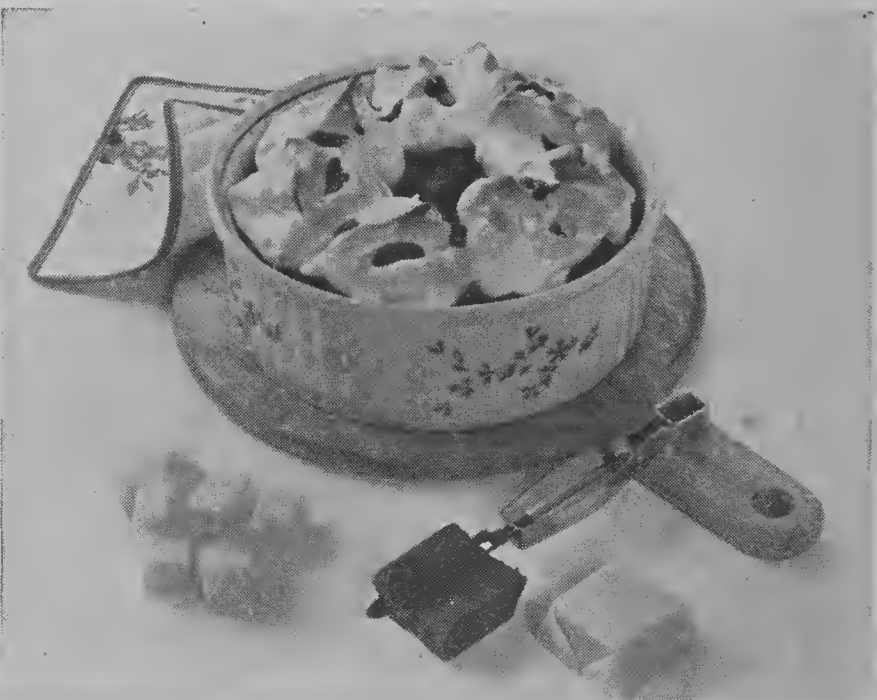
## Key to Abbreviations

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup        | pt.—pint  |
| pkg.—package  | qt.—quart |

## Pleasing Puddings

**W**INTER months are just naturally pudding months, for the chill of wintry weather suggests hearty foods. There is almost infinite variety. Choose one that complements the menu in flavor and texture. We've selected three recipes of different types; one is baked, one

(Please turn to page 44)



*Slivers of chocolate garnish this meringue-crowned chocolate bread pudding.*

## PLEASING PUDDINGS

(Continued from page 43)

is cooked over hot water in the double boiler, and one is steamed.

Light and custard-like, the chocolate bread pudding is a modern version of an old favorite. Two fruits are combined for the banana pineapple pudding, and the carrot pudding combines fruits with grated raw vegetables. Try them all!

**Chocolate Bread Pudding**

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 oz. unsweetened chocolate | 2 egg yolks, slightly beaten |
| 2½ c. milk                  | 6 slices stale bread, cubed  |
| ¼ tsp. salt                 | 2 egg whites                 |
| ½ c. sugar                  | 4 T. sugar                   |
| 1½ tsp. vanilla             |                              |

Heat chocolate and milk in top of double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat with egg beater to blend. Add salt. Combine sugar and egg yolks and add chocolate mixture gradually, stirring vigorously. Add vanilla. Combine bread with chocolate mixture and let stand 10 to 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Turn into a greased 4-cup casserole. Place in pan of hot water and bake at 375°F for 40 minutes, or until almost set.

Beat egg whites until foamy. Add sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time, beating after each addition until sugar is blended. Continue beating until meringue will stand in peaks. Pile lightly in mounds to form a border around the edge of pudding. Sprinkle with shaved chocolate. Bake 12 or 15 minutes, until meringue is lightly browned. Serve warm or cold. Makes 6 servings.

**Banana Pineapple Dessert**

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1¼ c. boiling water | 1 c. mashed ripe banana        |
| ¾ c. sugar          | ½ c. drained crushed pineapple |
| 2 T. butter         | 2 egg whites                   |
| ¼ c. cornstarch     |                                |
| 2 T. cold water     |                                |
| 2 T. lemon juice    |                                |

Combine boiling water, sugar, and butter in top of double boiler. Stir until sugar is dissolved and butter is melted. Mix cornstarch with cold water and add to mixture in double boiler. Stir until thick. Add lemon juice and set aside to cool.

Stir in mashed banana and crushed pineapple. Beat egg whites stiff and fold into dessert. Spoon into serving dish or individual dishes and chill until ready to serve.

**Carrot Pudding**

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 c. grated raw carrots     | 1 lemon, juice and grated rind |
| 1 c. grated raw potato      | ½ tsp. nutmeg                  |
| 1 c. finely chopped suet or | ½ tsp. cloves                  |
| ¾ c. shortening             | 1 tsp. baking soda             |
| 1 c. raisins                | 1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour |
| 1 c. currants               | 1 egg, beaten                  |
| 3 T. chopped mixed peel     | ½ tsp. salt                    |
| 1 c. brown sugar            | ¼ c. milk (about)              |

Sift measured flour with spices, soda and salt. Mix in sugar and suet. Add beaten egg, grated carrot and potato. Add lemon juice and grated rind. Add milk if necessary to make a drop batter. Stir in raisins, well-washed currants, chopped peel.

Fill greased pudding molds not more than ¾ full. Top with mold cover or waxed paper tied down. Steam in water reaching halfway up the mold for 2 to 3 hours, depending on the size of molds. Serve hot or let cool for freezer storage. Reheat to serve with caramel or lemon sauce.

Note: These puddings keep well when frozen. Individual-sized molds are particularly convenient to have at hand. ✓

**HANDICRAFTS****Petit Point Pictures**

THIS month we offer four more petit point kits prepared by Jean McIntosh. Each kit contains all the materials needed for one picture. Six-strand embroidery cotton is supplied; it is split into the required number of threads for different sizes of canvas. Two-thread pictures on 30-

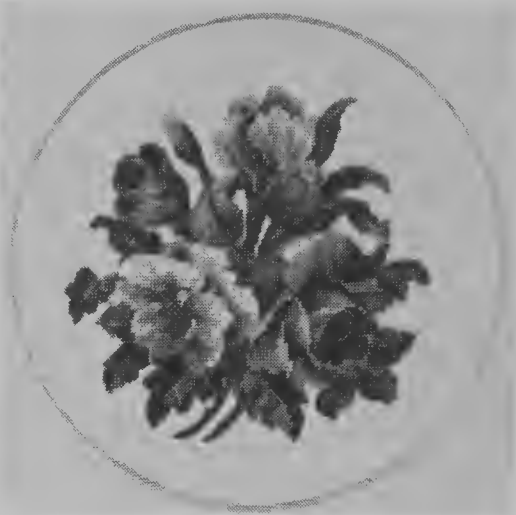
gauge canvas use two strands; 3-thread pictures on 24-gauge canvas require three strands.

All patterns are worked from a graph chart. Patterns are not stamped or worked on the canvas.

Any questions regarding petit point may be forwarded to this department.



M-140. This appealing scene pictures two English robins on a branch. Two-thread kit (2½" x 3½"), 3-thread kit (3½" x 4½"); \$1.50 each. Price of chart alone, 35 cents.



M-138. This pretty floral features an iris, one rose and one poppy. The 2-thread kit (3½" sq.) and the 3-thread kit (4" sq.) are \$2 each. Chart alone, 35 cents.



M-155. Chief White Feather is one of two new portraits. Kits in 2-thread (4½" x 5½") and 3-thread (5½" x 7") \$3.75 each. Wool kit (17½" x 20½") \$7. Chart only, \$1.



M-154. Princess Starlight may be worked in 2-thread (4" x 5½"), and in 3-thread (5" x 7"); at \$3.75. Wool kits include background, (17½" x 20½"); \$7 each. Chart \$1.



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# Robes

## for the family



No. 9056. Four styles in girls' and boys' robes can be made from just one pattern. Pattern includes a travel bag for light weight robes. Children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Price 40 cents.

No. 7957. Lace frilled or trimly tailored, this is a duster you'll enjoy wearing. A Peter Pan collar, patch pockets and a back pleat are featured. Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Price 50 cents.



No. 8068. The sleeves in this shawl collared wrap-around men's robe may be raglan as shown or set in. Men's sizes small (34-36); medium (38-40); and large (42-44 chest). Price 50 cents.

No. 9052. This dainty toddler's robe can be made as a smart high-waisted coat. Suspender pants and hat patterns are included. Toddlers' sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 3. Price 50 cents.



### The Country Guide Pattern Department

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...thousands reported.

Wonderful relief from years of suffering from miserable ear noises and poor hearing caused by catarrhal (excess fluid mucus) conditions of the head! That's what these folks (many past 70) reported after using our simple Elmo Palliative HOME TREATMENT during the past 22 years. This may be the answer to your prayer. **NOTHING TO WEAR.** Here are SOME of the symptoms that may likely go with your catarrhal deafness and ear noises: Mucus dropping in throat. Head feels stopped up by mucus. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hear—but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days—worse on bad days, or with a cold. Ear noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking or escaping steam or others. You, too, may enjoy wonderful relief if your poor hearing or ear noises are caused by catarrhal conditions of the head and when the treatment is used as needed. Write TODAY for PROOF OF RELIEF and 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER. **THE ELMO CO., Dept. FCG1, Davenport, Iowa**



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## For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

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**ALSO** New, non-poisonous killer of rats and mice—harmless around other animals. Rat-Nip Readi-Bits with Warfarin Mouse-Nip Readi-Bits with Warfarin

# The Country Boy and Girl Farmyard Rhymes

by EDITH MOSHER

THE wind-swept trees were bare of leaves; the winter snow lay heaping against a house with sloping eaves, where ducks and geese were sleeping. The hired man had barred the door against the wild storm's warning, and scattered corn for little birds, who came each winter morning.

Now, when the sun came up again, oh, what a dreadful squawking, for through the frosty window pane the ducks saw something shocking. The food left for the little birds had all been rudely sampled, and all around the ground the smooth white snow lay trampled.

"Now, come here, boys," said old Blake Drake, "this will not do for certain. You must sit tight and watch tonight, you, Curly, Bob and Burton. This thief could rob us in our beds, but if we stick together, and guard each nest, this thieving pest shall not get egg or feather."

That night the cold wind died away; the moon came out of hiding, and through great crowds of fleecy clouds across the sky went gliding. The three young ducklings at their posts were longing for their pillows, when suddenly a shadow moved among the leafless willows. A small bedraggled creature crept across the snow-packed gravel, with trailing wing and halting step, straight to their house it traveled. Then old Blake Drake, now wide awake, rushed out at the intruder, while timid Max with frightened quacks squeezed right behind a brooder!

But, wait—a small hoarse voice was heard, then sounds of husky sobbing, "Honk. Turn me loose, I'm just a goose. I did not come a-robbing!" The turkey hens swarmed from their pens, aroused by all the clatter; they gobbled: "Tom—Please, Uncle Tom, come see what is the matter." Old Uncle Turkey Gobble-Tom was watching television. He always liked the late-late show, but this was his decision: He was the leader of the flock, so he controlled his fury, gave one loud snort, set up his court, appointed judge and jury.

AND then each bird the story heard . . . heard how, last hunting season a thoughtless one had aimed his gun, and without rhyme or reason, had broken Goosey's leg and wing . . . then giving him a beating, had tossed him in the reeds to die; he was too small for eating!

Then all the other geese flew south, and though his wounds were healing, he scarce could find enough to eat, it was a dreadful feeling. One night he hobbled near the farm. He heard the sound of quacking. He knew right then companionship was one thing he'd been lacking. "And so I came each night," he said, "I ate a little corn, and crept as close as I dared creep because I felt forlorn."

"Come in," they cried, "come on inside; rest in a nest, poor goosey." "And you shall have all you can eat, both corn and wheat," said Lucy.

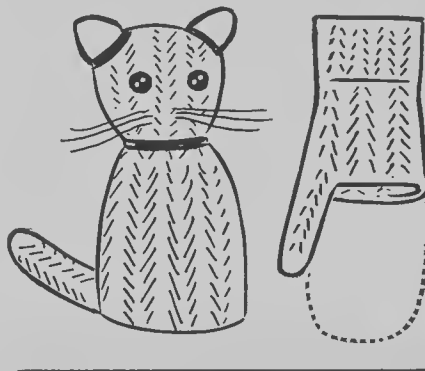
The hired man came out at dawn.

"Here, duckies, here's your chowder." The quacking still was going on; he had to holler louder. "What's this?" cried he, "a young wild goose! He's looking sort of seedy; come now, my lads, share up your grub, make sure you are not greedy. However did he get inside? . . . I just can't get it figured . . . Wait . . . these are Uncle Turkey's tracks . . . That rascal, I'll be chiggered!"

The hired man brought medicine, and bandages and plaster, and made that goose a plaster cast; the ducks all hurried faster to bring him things; they flapped their wings; they argued over Goosey. Each wanted first to be his nurse. The honor fell to Lucy.

Now that young goose is wild no more. He chums around with Burton. And can he fly? . . . The hired man says, "Well there's one thing certain . . . If wings are what a wild goose needs, this fellow sure has got 'em. We're going to miss the rascal, though. He's flying south next autumn." ✓

## Mittens to Kittens



VERY often you lose a glove or mitten and here is a good idea for the unlost mate. To make a toy cat, first tuck the fingers of the glove (or the closed end of a mitten) inside the part which covers the palm of the hand. To make the tail, fill the thumb with dried navy beans. After that, fill the main part of the glove or mitten about three-fourths full of beans. Now sew shut the open end of the glove and make a head, with ears, by using rubber bands as shown in diagram. Add button eyes, and whiskers made of darning thread.—M.E.H. ✓

## Add a Letter Puzzle

A cloudy mist is called a FOG; Add letter R—the word is FROG. A CAT, with letter added, may Change to a wrap on some cold day. And strange as it may seem, I've heard That COW can be changed to a bird. The small word YES quite easily Changes to something with which to see. Add a letter to ICE now, please, And get some animals that like cheese.

—MAUDE E. HALLMER.

## Answers

COAT, CROW, EYES, MICE.



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# Young People

## Best Foot Forward

If you are an average young person, you enjoy dancing. If you need to learn or improve your technique, why not gather a group of girls and boys within your own age group together? Then collect a few records and enlist an experienced dancer or dancers to help you.

You may be an experienced dancer now, but no matter which group you fit into, you need to know something about dancing etiquette.

It's polite for a boy to ask a girl a number of days ahead if she would care to go to a dance. Most girls like to have a little time to make their preparations. The fact that they do is a compliment to their escorts.

It is the boy's responsibility to explain the kind of dance they will attend. If it is to be a formal or semi-formal affair, a girl needs to know this in advance so that she may dress correctly.

There are no hard and fast rules about what to wear. Good sense suggests you wear school or sports clothes to club and school affairs. Square dances call for a simple, comfortable dress. More formal dances suggest suits and afternoon dresses, while a formal, dress-up affair, such as a graduation dance, is an opportunity for the girls to wear pretty formals.

Parents appreciate the boys who allow a few minutes for introductions before leaving for the dance. It's a

thoughtful gesture and remember, they're interested in talking to the boys who take their daughters out. They're never happy with the young man who signals his arrival by loud blasts on the horn. Good manners dictate to the young lady that she be ready when her escort calls.

Perhaps you are able to borrow the family car. If so, leave your date at the door if the parking lot is a distance away. Should the dance be in a public place, such as the community hall or auditorium, she will wait for you to take charge of coats.

**BOTH** dancing partners have social responsibilities. Convention suggests they share the first and last dances and the first one after intermission. In between, etiquette rules that the boy see that his date has other partners. He never wanders off and leaves her unattended.

At house parties, it's proper for a boy to dance at least once with his hostess and the guest of honor if there is one. She may not accept but she will be flattered at the attention. The same rule, of course, holds good for one or more of the leaders or chaperones at club or school dances.

A boy requests a dance by asking: "May I have this dance?" The best reply is a smiling acceptance.

If you are observing dance etiquette, you won't monopolize your partner's dances for the entire evening. Neither will you smoke nor create a scene on the dance floor. You will also remember that it is selfish to monopolize the dance area.

The key to dance etiquette is the key to good manners—consideration of others. V

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Continued from page 13

## FARM OUTLOOK

to one-half in the last months of the year. Even with higher output per bird, egg prices are likely to be strong during and after the summer.

**Broilers.** Prices are hard to predict because of the possibility of rapid changes in production. However, two factors seem favorable for the first half of 1960: (1) The broiler industry enters the new year with no carry-over from the holiday season. (2) A reduction in the supply of hatching eggs in Ontario and the United States is likely to limit marketings in the second quarter of 1960. Last year saw a more modest expansion (13 per cent) in broiler production than any year since the industry began. Continued growth at a more steady rate can be expected.

**Turkeys.** Prices should be stronger in 1960 if the usual production psychology applies. Since 1959 was a year of heavy production and relatively low prices, a cutback in production is likely in 1960. The past year has seen an increase of almost 20 per cent in turkey consumption in Canada, but at a price only about two-thirds of the level of the previous year. Lower production and correspondingly higher prices can be expected in 1960.

Supports continue to be nominal and have presumably been main-

tained in order to allow Canada to control imports.

**Fowl.** Fowl became largely a salvage by-product of egg enterprises, because of the competition of cheap broilers and turkeys. Prices have been tending downward for several years and the best that could be hoped for is a slowing down in this trend.

### Grains and Feeds

**Wheat.** Carryover of wheat in the United States is expected to set a new record in 1960, and continue to put pressure on Canada and other competitors. The United States carryover on July 1, 1960, is expected to be 1,365 million bushels, compared with the previous record of 1,279 million in 1959, and 881 million in 1958. Stocks in the western exporting nations were up slightly at September 1, 1959 over 1958. Once again there is no prospect of an end to the world wheat problem.

Canada's stock position declined from 640 million bushels on August 1, 1958, to 546 million in 1959. Export prospects are no better than last year, if as good, in spite of the high quality of Canadian wheat available for export.

Good crops in Canada's major markets will tend to reduce our exports, and we will do well to export 285 million to 290 million bushels in the 1959-60 crop year, compared with 294 million in 1958-59, and 320 million in 1957-58.

(Please turn to page 49)

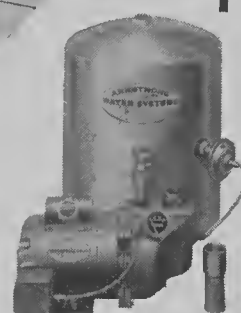


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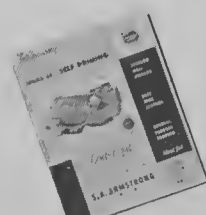
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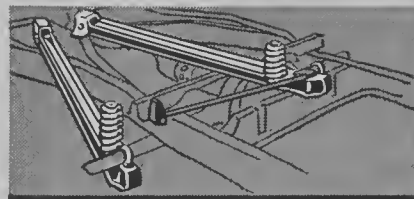
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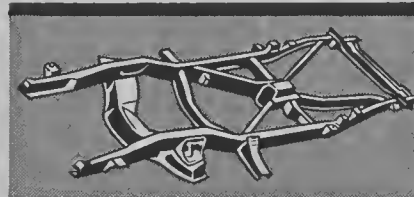
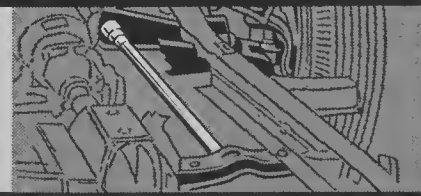
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Carryover next August 1 will probably be down again, however, because of the lower than average crop of 1959.

**Feed.** While supplies of feed grain are adequate to meet the needs of our livestock population, a 3 per cent increase in grain consuming animal units and a 3 per cent decline in stocks of feed grains might be expected to reduce again the stocks of grain. However, if cutbacks in hog and poultry production do occur, our stocks of feed grain may be almost unchanged.

**Corn.** The supply of corn in the United States is 13 per cent greater than last year and 37 per cent above the 1953-57 average. Prices are expected to be somewhat lower than last year. We might look for a price 3 to 6 cents per bushel lower than in 1959, but with the usual seasonal variations.

**Soybeans.** Prices may be very slightly weaker than in 1959. The United States price support level has been reduced from a national average of \$2.09 to \$1.89 per bushel, and supplies across the border are almost at record levels again. Price rises may be expected as the season progresses. V

*Continued from page 16*

## THE BIG ONE!

of producers and consumers, farm products should be produced and distributed internationally at reasonably stable prices which provide a fair remuneration for those engaged in production. The aim must be to eliminate excessive short-term movements in prices without impeding the underlying trends in both supply and demand.

(iv) Orderly methods should be devised so as to move supplies and unsaleable commodities commercially into the areas of greatest need, the financial responsibility for doing so to be shared by the nations jointly and equitably. Adequate national food reserves must be established and replenished.

(v) Programs to improve nutritional levels must be conceived on a permanent basis and even though surpluses may be used in the initial phase of a development program, provision must be made for continuity of supply. It is not good enough to supply millions of ill-fed people with surpluses on a haphazard basis.

(vi) It is by greatly expanding production in developing countries that the main potential exists for meeting food needs. In economically advanced countries, international machinery and financing for distribution of food will need to be provided in advance of the expansion of farm production.

(vii) Though the developing nations will need to improve their own food production their efforts must be directed toward those crops which are likely on a long-term basis to find markets at reasonably remunerative prices.

(viii) In order to assure developing countries the expanding outlets required for their exportable commodities, all—even perhaps unorthodox—means have to be used to promote a

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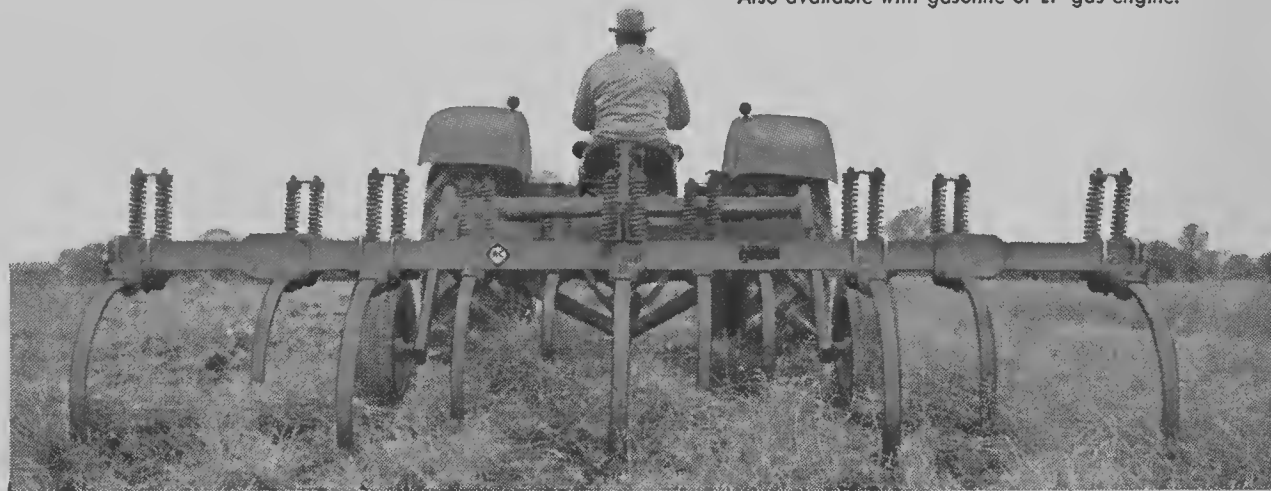
wheat farmer . . . the first wheatland tractor that takes front- or rear-mounted cultivators for row crops.

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rapid growth of trade in primary products.

(ix) At all times in the course of development of world food use, nations must work together to maintain a balance at the highest possible level between supply and marketing policies on the one hand, and the requirements of all consumption outlets on the other.

This statement of principles is in the line of thinking of the World Food Board proposals of Lord Boyd Orr and similar declarations. It is predicated on the fact that the means must be found to utilize the world's food producing capacity to meet world food needs. It comes, however, after a period in which, while there has been disappointment and disillusionment with progress toward world food programs, many lessons have been learned, much experience gained, and much useful international machinery established. It comes, also, at a time when on many sides there appears to be renewed belief in the rightness and urgency of developing an expanded world food program.

Food to feed the hungry is, once again, "hot news," and rightly so. The rapid rate of increase in the world's population gives no cause for complacency. At the same time, if underdeveloped countries can be put on the road to emerging from poverty and hunger, toward rising levels of living and growing economic development, then the long-term outlook is also for expanding commercial markets for food and industrial products. Poverty is the only cause, looking at the matter world-wide, for the existence of unused food producing capacity. Eliminate the poverty and the chances

are the chronic tendency to surplus will disappear also.

The present International Wheat Utilization Committee has grown out of a Food for Peace meeting called by President Eisenhower. FAO has endorsed a world-wide Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign. In Canada, the Prime Minister has expressed his conviction that something like a world food bank is needed. Combined with these developments is a more widespread recognition that developed countries must make the decision to devote increasing amounts to the cause of development in underdeveloped countries. In this, food is part of the picture.

We are coming to the place where a country like Canada must make the necessary financial decisions. It is a matter of opinion, but in the view of many interested groups, the people of Canada have for some time been ready and willing to see this country, as a nation, increase very substantially the proportion of its national production which it devotes to the cause of international development and food distribution.

### Milk Powder Proposal

THE resolution on milk powder is also important and should be quoted here in full:

"Having noted the current unexpected disappearance of surplus stocks of dried milk; the seriousness of this development to the 35 million infants, children and mothers benefiting from the supplement to inadequate diets that non-commercial distribution of stocks is providing, and to newly established dairy industries of the developing countries where dried skim milk powder is a necessary component of the liquid milk treated in "toning" plants; the inadequacy and instability of an international program of better nutrition depending on the periodic and haphazard accumulation of surplus stocks;

THE CONFERENCE RESOLVES that the governments represented in FAO should take steps to initiate plans with the object of establishing a reasonably long-term international program for non-commercial availability of dried milk, financed on a regular basis from a fund to which all countries having the ability to do so should contribute according to a pre-agreed plan. The use of this fund should be subject to an international program including the formulation of priorities."

### Freedom from Hunger

THE FAO Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign is of special interest. This campaign is not designed to meet one simple short-term objective. Its purpose is to focus attention on the need for moving forward more rapidly toward a solution of the problem of hunger, through an intensified and world-wide program of publicity and education. Its purpose is also to combine this with an expansion of all the regular FAO programs, and in particular a very much expanded program of study and research in what needs to be done. It will culminate in 1963 in a World Food Congress to be attended by both governmental and non-governmental representatives.

It is planned that National Campaign Committees will be set up, which will be citizen organizations, rather than purely governmental. The purpose of the Committees will be to raise funds, carry on the educational and promotional activities of the Campaign within individual countries, and perhaps carry on its own special studies of the problem from the point of view of the individual nation.

The next meeting of IFAP will be held in Yugoslavia in the spring of 1961. It will give special attention to the problems of (a) expanding the agricultural exports of underdeveloped countries, and (b) the adjustment of agricultural production to demand. ✓



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## THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG

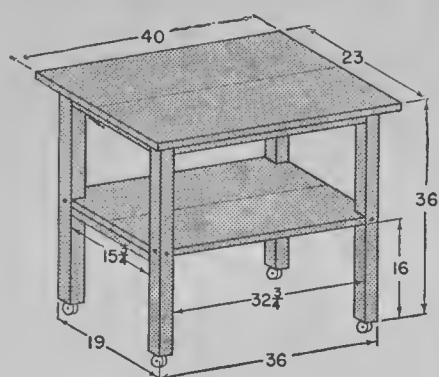
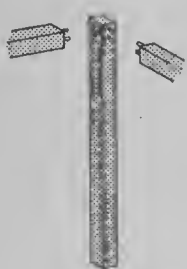


## Make a Kitchen Utility Table

by C. RAYMOND

A KITCHEN utility table which can double in the nursery will find many uses. Make dowel joints and edge glue two 1" by 12" boards for the top and two 1" by 10" boards for the shelf. Cut a 1½" square from each corner of the shelf.

LEG & TOP RAIL SECTION



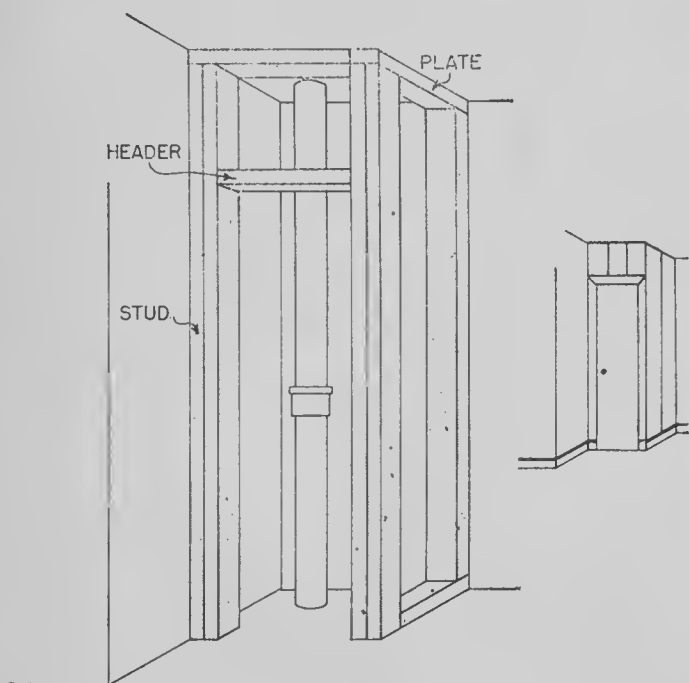
holes through the leg on the same center with a ⅛" bit. Bore similar holes in the bottom of the top rails about 1" from each end.

Assemble the legs and top rails with glue and 1½" pieces of ⅜" dowel filed with a shallow spiral groove to hold the glue. Fasten a 1" by 2" shelf support to the legs as shown. Next fasten the shelf to the legs with glue and 2½" No. 10 wood screws. Fill the holes with ⅜" dowel plugs. Center the top over the sub-assembly and attach the top to the rails with glue and 1¾" No. 10 wood screws through the holes in the rails into the bottom surface of the top.

Round all sharp edges. Stain and finish with table-top varnish. ✓

Make the legs and rails from 2" by 2" lumber. Bore a hole in the bottom end of each leg to fit a caster. Bore holes ⅜" in diameter and 1" deep in the sides of the legs as shown. These holes should be staggered vertically or set slightly off center so that the dowels will not conflict. Bore similar holes in the ends of the rails to match. Bore holes ⅜" in diameter and ½" deep in the legs where the shelf will be jointed, slightly offset so the screws will by-pass each other. Finish the

## Make a Storage Closet



by C. RAYMOND

STORAGE problems are solved with a convenient closet which is also useful for covering unsightly pipes.

The framing is of 2" by 4" lumber. The lengths will depend upon the size of the enclosure to be made. Determine the number of pieces needed as shown in the drawing, and cut them to the proper lengths, being careful to square the ends. Nail the floor plate in position. Use 10-penny common nails if nailing to a wood floor, and square cut nails for cement floors.

Fasten a ceiling plate parallel and

in line with the floor plate. If the ceiling is finished, locate the joist before attempting to attach the plate. A stud locator will be helpful. If the joists are exposed, simply measure the distance and nail the plate in place. Position the studs and toenail them to the plates with 10-penny common nails. Next attach the header. Add horizontal bracing where needed when attaching the paneling. Measure and cut the paneling and nail it in place using 4-penny finishing nails. Make mitered joints for the door trim and nail it in place, also with 4-penny finishing nails. Next hang the door.

Paint or finish as desired. ✓

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